Two Parts
12 Pages

The New York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,132. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Friday: FAIR, slightly WARMER.

Stock Market—Narrow, but firm.

Wheat nominal, $1.01; corn, 29¾c; cotton, 7 11-16c.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Railroads.—Page 6.

Real Estate.—Page 12.

Amusements.—Page 5.

Court Calendars.—Page 12.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 6.

Business Troubles.—Page 12.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

The annual convention of the National Council of Women opened yesterday in Boston.

George W. Breck won the Lazarus Scholarship in the mural painting competition.—Page 7.

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen will erect a larger library building.—Page 9.

Edward H. Sothern, the actor, was married yesterday in Philadelphia to Virginia Harned.—Page 5.

Policeman Driscoll was wounded in the face by a female prisoner, who used the dreaded hatpin.—Page 6.

The State Charities Aid Association elected officers and heard reports on the efforts of the past year.—Page 9.

The President yesterday issued a proclamation reimposing the tonnage dues on German ships arriving at United States ports.

The home of Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease, in Wichita, Kan., was sold yesterday by the Sheriff to satisfy a mortgage claim of $1,400 and costs.

The Upper East End Association held a meeting last night with a view to pushing needed improvements in that section of the city.—Page 12.

New York and Brooklyn Congregationalist churches came together in conference yesterday for the first time since the Beecher trial.—Page 9.

In a fight growing out of a political quarrel, three residents of Letcher County, Ky., were killed yesterday, and two others probably fatally injured.

Mrs. Eliza H. Cummings, whose home was at Hillsborough, Ohio, killed herself at the Empire Hotel, in this city, yesterday by jumping from a fire-escape.—Page 6.

Mr. Moody in his sermon yesterday afternoon spoke of church shams, and deprecated the coldness among Christians. He will continue the services another week.—Page 9.

Ian Maclaren replied to his critics in his lecture yesterday, and talked about an author's difficulties in guiding his book characters after he has created them.—Page 12.

Arbuckle Brothers, the great coffee firm, are about to erect a sugar refinery in Brooklyn, and it is probable that they will fight the American Sugar Refining Company.—Page 9.

The New Rochelle house of William F. Higgins, whose plumbing business is at 420 Fourth Avenue, was entered by sneak thieves, who took booty valued at from $500 to $1,000.

Col. Mapleson's Imperial Opera Company was stranded in Boston last night. No performance was given on account of the strike of the orchestra for salaries, and the Boston Theatre was closed.—Page 5.

William J. Clark of 39 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, with his wife and four children, escaped from their house just as a fire was burning the woodwork. A Newfoundland dog awakened Mr. Clark.—Page 9.

When Mr. Hanna was asked yesterday if he would be McKinley's Secretary of the Treasury or succeed Mr. Sherman in the Senate, he simply said: "You newspaper fellows are smart, but I will fool you all yet."

President Kaye of the Ladies' Deborah Nursery proposes a plan of reorganization which contemplates new methods and a new staff, and the committee appointed by the State Board of Charities has approved of the plan.—Page 9.

Gov.-elect Black is expected to reach this city to-day, when the lively fight for the Adjutant Generalship of the National Guard of the State may be brought to a focus. The talk about new Railroad Commissioners and some other offices.—Page 9.

In the trial of ex-Assemblyman Vacheron, charged with accepting a bribe, the taking of testimony was begun yesterday at Albany. The man who is alleged to have given the bribe failed to identify Vacheron as the man to whom it was given.

W. L. Trenholm spoke before the Chamber of Commerce on currency reform. He hails the movement which started in Indianapolis, and believes the time ripe for a study of reforms outside of politics looking to a practical solution of the problem.—Page 9.

Speaker Thomas B. Reed, as the new referee of the anti-rebate agreement among insurance men, held a reception and met members of the organization who made some jokes at his expense, besides saying serious things respecting their business.—Page 12.

The Corresponding Secretary of the Women's Christian Temperance Union sent a letter yesterday to Major McKinley expressing the hope of the union that he will not allow intoxicating liquors to be used in the White House while he shall be President.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Company appeared before the Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen and explained the proposed tunnel under Union Square to do away with the dangerous curve of the Broadway Cable Company at Fourteenth Street.

Col. Waring of the Street Cleaning Department reviewed the charges of the Italians who said that money payments were exacted in securing places and promotions. He said he could find no traces of fraud in the department, and if the men had been deceived it was their own fault.

The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association continued its session at the Murray Hill Hotel. A number of cases were passed on, the most important ruling being that hereafter in cases of certain entry disputes the postmark will be taken as conclusive evidence of the date of mailing.—Page 3.

Members of Congress who are now in Washington are interested chiefly in the Cuban and tariff questions. Senators and Representatives are seeking from official sources information as to the situation in Cuba. The drift of opinion as to tariff is that nothing will be done in the coming session of Congress.—Page 3.

A cablegram from Rome was received yesterday by Apostolic Delegate Martinelli expressing the Pope's sorrow on "pretended correspondence and telegrams from Rome announcing measures soon to be taken against eminent American prelates and distinguished professors of the Catholic University." The message is understood to refer to the case of Bishop Keane.—Page 3.

The Board of Health has suggested that as a means to aid in preventing the spread of contagious and infectious diseases, the public school children be examined by a corps of 150 Inspectors. President Wilson's letter to the Mayor was submitted to the Board of Estimate, and Controller Fitch was appointed to look into the recommendation. To carry out the idea $47,500 a year would be required.—Page 8.

City Magistrate Crane was a witness before the Raines investigating committee yesterday. He said the law was the best of the kind ever enacted, and declared that the Magistrates were not to blame for the failure to enforce it. Brooklyn officials describe the situation in that city. The large increase in the number of hotels and clubs was shown, but police are making fewer Sunday arrests than formerly. All the witnesses as well as the members of the committee favored amendments that would serve to close the fake hotels. A high tax on hotels and clubs was advocated.—Page 9.

HANNA DOES NOT DENY IT

NOR DOES HE ADMIT HE IS TO BE IN THE CABINET.

Simply Says, "You Newspaper Fellows Are Smart, but I Will Fool You All Yet"—Going to Washington.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 3.—Mark Hanna looked happy this afternoon. He said that he felt happy. He had just returned from a two days' conference with McKinley. He was asked:

"Mr. Hanna, has it been settled whether you are to be the next Secretary of the Treasury or the next Senator from Ohio, to succeed Senator Sherman?"

"Never mind what it will be," he answered. "You newspaper fellows are smart, but I will fool you all yet."

He refused to throw any light on what he meant by the remark, only to say that he knew what he was talking about and that it all would come to pass in due time.

When asked about his proposed Washington trip, Mr. Hanna said:

"I will leave for the capital Friday noon via the Pennsylvania, going direct. One of the chief objects of my visit will be to arrange for the inaugural ceremonies. If present indications augur anything I believe that the pomp and splendor attending McKinley's inauguration will be the grandest ever seen."

"Will you hold any important conferences?"

"I will have several consultations with leading Republicans. Will likely meet Senators Sherman, Quay, Proctor, and others. Cannot say who the others will probably be."

"Has Mr. McKinley determined to call a special session of Congress?"

"Not yet. It is a little early to decide definitely on that point. There are too many other matters to be decided before reaching any definite conclusion on that score. I do not know whether a special session of Congress will be called or not."

POLICIES, NOT MEN, TALKED OF.

Major McKinley Receives Many Party Leaders.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 3.—Major McKinley discussed many questions with many men to-day. His first extended interview was with Senator Thurston of Nebraska, who told him about the situation in the West, and discussed at some length the probable course of Congress this Winter. Major McKinley then had a pleasant chat with Mr. Charlton, a member of the Canadian Parliament, who had some observations to make on the subject of reciprocity, and of the establishment of closer commercial relations between this country and Canada.

W. E. Mason of Chicago was the next man to gain the attention of the President-elect. Mr. Mason's call was a purely personal one, and he stated to Major McKinley that he was a candidate for the Senate of the United State, and only asked fair treatment from his opponents. Senator Thurston and Mr. Mason took a drive with Mrs. McKinley, and when they returned for luncheon they found Nelson A. Dingley of Maine, and his son, E. N. Dingley, there. Major McKinley had a long talk with Mr. Dingley this afternoon, and Senator Thurston also participated in a part of the conference. Mr. Dingley remained over night.

Senators Mitchell and McBride and Representative Herrmann of Oregon called in the afternoon.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford dined with Major and Mrs. McKinley to-night.

Representative R. W. Taylor of this district arrived from Washington this afternoon, and called on Major McKinley. He said the opinion prevailed at the Capital that Senator Sherman had decided to become an active candidate for re-election to the Senate of the United States. Another caller bound for Washington to-day was Representative M. M. Johnson, of North Dakota.

There was no Cabinet making to-day. Major McKinley talked with the visitors whom he took into his confidence upon questions of public and party policy. Senator McBride of Oregon thinks his State is entitled to recognition, and calls it the banner Commonwealth of the Pacific Slope, but neither he nor Senator Mitchell made any Cabinet suggestions to the President-elect.

Senator Thurston said he would not accept a place in the Cabinet if one were offered to him.

PROTEST AGAINST DE YOUNG.

Michigan Horticulturists Oppose Him for Secretary of Agriculture.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 3.—The State Horticultural Society, in session here to-day, appointed a committee of three to draft a memorial to President-elect McKinley, asking him to consider the wants of the horticulturists, and appoint a man as Secretary of Agriculture who would give horticulture as much attention as he did the other branches of agriculture.

This committee will confer with the societies of other States that they may act together in the matter.

The members protested against the appointment of M. H. De Young of California, who has been mentioned for Secretary of Agriculture, charging that he was a cheap politician.

EDMUNDS A POSSIBILITY.

May Be Called Upon to Become Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The name of ex-Senator Edmunds is among the latest mentioned for the Cabinet. Mr. Edmunds is now a resident of Philadelphia, but spends a good deal of his time in Washington.

Although he resigned his seat in the Senate and left the State—Vermont—that had honored him with successive elections to the Senate because he was tired of the game and wanted to devote his time to the law, he finds himself unable to break away entirely from former associations or to lose, in the slightest degree, his interest in public affairs. There is little reason to believe that he would decline an invitation to head the McKinley Cabinet.

Hebrew Congregations' Officers.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3.—The Executive Committee of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations this morning re-elected the following officers: Judas Riberg, Cincinnati, President; Joseph Cohen, Pittsburg, Vice President; Lipman Lesley, Cincinnati, Treasurer, and Louis Kross, Secretary.

ITALY WILLING TO HELP.

Will Do Its Part to Keep Undesirable Immigrants Out of This Country.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Commissioner General Stump of the Immigration Bureau, has submitted to Secretary Carlisle a report embodying the results of his trip to Italy to urge a restricted Italian emigration to this country. He secured an interview with Prime Minister Rudini. After a conference, in which the immigration laws of this country were fully discussed and the reasons given for the deportation of Italians, the Ministry expressed its earnest desire that persons who would not be permitted to land in the United States should be restrained from embarkation.

A council was held and the assurance was given that no violations of the immigration laws of the United States would be permitted, if it were in the Italian Government's power to prevent them.

Mr. Stump says, in conclusion, "I have reason to believe that other governments would adopt like measures in order to lessen the deportation of their citizens should the action of the Italian Government find favor with your Administration of the immigration laws.

"From general observation in Europe, I am satisfied that the knowledge that our laws and regulations have been strictly enforced and a successful evasion thereof rendered highly improbable and the difficulties of effecting an unlawful landing increased will prevent in the future the migration of the prohibited classes, notwithstanding the temptation which may be offered by an increase in the demand for labor attending the revival of our industries so anxiously expected with the beginning of the new year."

TO CONSULT MAJOR M'KINLEY.

Kentucky Republicans Want Advice from the President-Elect.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 3.—John W. Yerkes, Republican National Committeeman from Kentucky, will leave this city to-morrow morning for Cincinnati, where he will meet Gov. Bradley, who left Frankfort to-day to be absent on an important mission of a week or ten days.

They will go from Cincinnati to Canton, so it was learned to-night, and will there hold a conference with Major McKinley and Mr. Hanna, in regard to the advisability of calling an extra session of the Kentucky Legislature. The prominent Republican politician who gives out this information says that the Governor realizes that Dr. W. G. Hunter has enough votes pledged to secure the Senatorial nomination, and in view of the free-silver pledges given out by Dr. Hunter, he is opposed by a part of the Republican Party in the State.

RICH BOOTY FOR THIEVES.

Silverware and Jewelry Taken from W. F. Higgins's House.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Sneak thieves took jewelry worth between $500 and $1,000 from the residence of William F. Higgins last night. Mr. Higgins has a plumbing business at 420 Fourth Avenue, New York. He was detained last night, and did not reach home until 8 o'clock. The family went to dinner at 6:30, but waited for Mr. Higgins. After his return, his wife went up-stairs and discovered the robbery.

The thieves evidently stood on a high fence, reached the shutters of a second-story window, and then swung themselves into the house. Neighbors heard the shutters creak about the time the robbery was committed.

The Higgins home is in the fashionable part of the town, Residence Park. Below it is the residence of C. Oliver Iselin, and near this is a lane in which were found footprints in the snow, believed to be those of the robbers. These footprints were followed to the road.

TO DISPOSSESS THE SULTAN.

A Plan for the Powers to Assume Control in Turkey.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Daily News will to-morrow say that the powers will shortly consider a project having for its object the occupation by Russia of the northwestern corner of Turkey, formed by the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, to about half-way down the Bosphorus, which, together with the Hellespont, will become entirely free to the vessels of all nations. The forts along the Hellespont will be dismantled, and the powers will assume the protection of the Hellespont and Constantinople.

The paper adds that the project provides for the Sultan retiring from the rulership of Turkey.

MAY HAVE TO LOSE HIS ARM.

Alfred Moore of Camden, Who Was Bitten by a Frenzied Man.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 3.—Special Detective Alfred Moore of the Atlantic City Railroad Company may lose his arm as the result of the bite of a frenzied man.

At the time of the Atlantic City meadow disaster, last August, Moore was detailed to guard the door of the car in which the bodies of the killed were placed. A man broke into the car in search of his wife, and because Moore opposed his entrance, bit him on the arm.

Now blood poisoning has set in, and it is feared that the arm will have to be amputated to save Moore's life.

The Yale Chess Club Coach.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 3.—An innovation has been made at Yale in the action of the chess club, which has secured the services of Major Hannon of New York to coach the team the coming month. The annual intercollegiate chess tournament is held in New York during the Christmas vacation, and Yale will send down four representatives, as usual. The chess club has eight promising men, and, under Major Hannon's supervision, the team will be selected. Yale is the first college chess club in the country to adopt the system of procuring an outside coach in preparation for the annual tournament.

Both His Legs Were Frozen.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 3.—Jesse Poor, a colored man sixty years old, whose home is in Nicholson Street, went to sleep in a barn on Murray Street last night, and when he awoke this morning he was unable to move. Some time later he was discovered, and an ambulance was called. At St. Barnabas Hospital, to which he was taken, it was found that both of his legs were frozen from the waist down. The hospital authorities hope to save the limbs.

THE BAY STATE GAS COMPANY.

Another Application Made in Court for a Receiver.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 3.—Another application for a receiver for the Bay State Gas Company was made here to-day in the United States Circuit Court. The application was made by the Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, executor of the late Henry C. Gibson of that city, whose estate is the holder of 2,750 shares of the capital stock of the Bay State Gas Company.

In the bill the trust company avers that J. Edward Addicks has had entire control of the company since its incorporation, and that the said company, acting at the dictation of Addicks, disposed of certain stock of the Bay State Gas Company for an inadequate consideration, and that, if the company had been properly managed, it would have been able to pay interest upon its bonds and dividends upon its stock. Several other averments are made, and the court is asked to appoint a receiver; to enjoin the company from making any further disposition of its assets, and that the papers and books of the company be ordered by the court to be open for the inspection of the plaintiff.

The court granted the complainant permission to file a bill of complaint, and made a rule upon the company, returnable on Tuesday, Dec. 15, to show cause why it and its officers and agents should not be enjoined and restrained by injunction from making any further disposition of the assets or effects of the company until after the further order of the court; and also why a receiver should not be appointed, with the usual powers, to take possession of the assets, effects, and credit of the company, for the purpose of recovering by proper process and under the direction of the court such of its moneys and other assets as have been disposed of fraudulently and without consideration.

A rule, made returnable on Saturday next, was also made upon the company to show cause why its books and papers should not be produced for examination by the complainant.

SHARP ANSWER FROM QUAY.

He Declines to Confer with Philadelphians About the Senatorship.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—The Philadelphia branch of the National League of Business Men to-day sent by messenger the following letter to Senator Quay:

"Dear Sir: At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National League of Business Men, a committee consisting of Messrs. Howard B. French, James Pollock, Francis B. Reeves, John G. Croxton, and the undersigned, was appointed to ask a conference with you regarding the United States Senatorship. Kindly advise us by bearer at what hour you can make it convenient to meet us to-day and oblige, yours respectfully,

"RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG,
"Chairman Executive Committee."

Mr. Quay's answer, made verbally to the messenger, but written down at the time, was:

"You can say to Mr. Blankenburg that at a public meeting held at Erie, Penn., on the 28th ult., at which he was present and non-protesting, one of the abovenamed committee, Mr. James Pollock, in speaking of the Senatorship said: 'We are willing to have one man like Quay, but we want one man who will not be away fishing or drunk when important measures are up concerning our welfare.'

"I decline to have any communication with the committee whatever, and you can give them this as my reason."

WANT TO BUY A COUNTY.

The Dunkards Negotiating for a Large Body of Land in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 3.—The peculiar religious society known as Dunkards, large numbers of whom have lived in Northern Indiana for many years, is endeavoring to purchase the entire body of land comprised within Brown County, to which they will emigrate, and establish a government according to their own peculiar notions. C. E. Everett of Fort Wayne is negotiating with many landowners in the county, and has already purchased 41,000 acres, to which 100 families will move in a few days and form the nucleus of the new settlement.

The county contains a great deal of valuable land, and large quantities of building stone, and as the Dunkards are an industrious people, it is expected that the county will become in time the garden spot of Indiana. Mr. Everett thinks the sect will have no trouble in ultimately acquiring all the land in the county, and will put into practice their ideas of local government.

The proprietors of the scheme say that neither jail nor court house will be needed, and that the election of local officers would be held only to comply with the law, as all property would be held in common.

Heavy Fire Losses in Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 3.—Losses which probably will aggregate $400,000 were caused by a fire which started at midnight in Mrs. Turner's candy store, 108 Sparks Street.

Macdonald Brothers' establishment, adjoining, was destroyed.

Holdbrook's tailoring establishment, next door, east, was the next to go. The second floor of this building was occupied as offices, while the third story contained the Masonic lodge rooms.

C. Ross & Co.'s establishment also was burned. Ross & Co.'s loss is about $280,000; insurance, $100,000.

E. Partney, owner of the building in which the fire started, loses $30,000, partly insured. Holdbrook's loss is $60,000, also partly insured. The other losses amount to about $45,000.

Answer in the Diamond Match Suit.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Jamieson & Co. have made answer to Henry Clews's suit to recover the difference on 700 shares of Diamond Match stock, claimed to have been sold to Jamieson & Co. last September. In the answer they deny that they were principals in the deal. They admit the stock was offered to them by local firms, but made reply that any Match deals made by them in July were for the Moores. They also say the Exchange was closed from Aug. 3 to Nov. 5, and there was no way of carrying out contracts. If this point is sustained, there will be no way of ascertaining the pool's liabilities.

An Anti-Coercion Law Demanded.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 3.—The agitation of the coercion question during the recent campaign induced the Michigan Federation of Labor to-day to demand the enactment by the next Legislature of a law making it a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment for an employer to coerce his men by threatening to curtail his output or quit business in the event of the election of any candidate.

RETALIATION ON GERMANY

THE PRESIDENT REIMPOSES THE TONNAGE TAX ON VESSELS.

Americans, It Is Claimed, Have Not Received Fair Treatment—An Old Controversy Re-Opened.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The President has issued a proclamation which suspends the law relieving German vessels from tonnage dues and other charges in American ports. This is done upon evidence that American vessels are not given those privileges in German ports. It is retaliatory in its nature. The proclamation is as follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By a proclamation of the President of the United States, dated Jan. 26, 1888, upon proof then appearing satisfactory that no tonnage or lighthouse dues or any equivalent tax or taxes whatever were imposed upon American vessels entering the ports of the empire of Germany, either by the imperial Government or by the Governments of the German Maritime States, and that vessels belonging to the United States of America and their cargoes were not required in German ports to pay any fee or due of any kind or nature, or any import due higher or other than was payable by German vessels or their cargoes in the United States, the President did thereby declare and proclaim, from and after the date of his said proclamation of Jan. 26, 1888, the suspension of the collection of the whole of the duty of 6 cents per ton, not to exceed 30 cents per ton per annum, imposed upon vessels entered in the ports of the United States from any of the ports of the empire of Germany by Section 11 of the Act of Congress, approved June 19, 1886, entitled, "An act to abolish certain fees for official services to American vessels, and to amend the laws relating to shipping commissioners, seamen, and owners of vessels and for other purposes."

And whereas, The President did further declare and proclaim, in his proclamation of Jan. 26, 1888, that the said suspension should continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and their cargoes should be continued in the said ports of the Empire of Germany and no longer;

And whereas, It now appears upon satisfactory proof that tonnage or lighthouse dues, or a tax or taxes equivalent thereto, are in fact imposed upon American vessels and their cargoes entered in German ports, higher and other than those imposed upon German vessels or their cargoes entered in ports of the United States, so that said proclamation of Jan. 26, 1888, in its operation and effect contravenes the meaning and intent of said Section 11 of the act of Congress approved June 19, 1886:

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the aforesaid Section 11 of the act aforesaid, as well as in pursuance of the terms of said proclamation itself, do hereby revoke my said proclamation of Jan. 26, 1888, suspending the collection of the whole of the duty of 6 cents per ton, not to exceed 30 cents per ton per annum, (which is imposed by the aforesaid section of said act,) upon vessels entered in the ports of the United States from any of the ports of the German Empire; this revocation of said proclamation to take effect on and after the 2d day of January, 1897.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 3d day of December, in the year of our Lord 1896, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first.

[Seal.] GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:
RICHARD OLNEY,
Secretary of State.

CAUSE OF THE ACTION.

Result of Investigation by Commissioner Chamberlain.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The re-imposition of tonnage dues on German vessels is understood to be due to a quiet investigation conducted during the past year by Mr. Chamberlain, United States Commissioner of Navigation, who went abroad for that purpose. He found that while the Imperial Government of Germany as a nation did not impose any tonnage duties on American vessels arriving at German ports, the maritime States which compose part of the German Empire do impose such a tax, in violation of the treaty existing between the two countries.

The German tonnage tax now being imposed is about 6½ cents per ton, or greater than the tax revoked by the President in his proclamation of Jan. 26, 1888, and which is now revived.

The new proclamation affects all vessels coming from German ports and entering the United States, regardless of the nationality of the vessel. From June 30, 1888, to June 30, 1894, foreign vessels to the number of 5,000, with a tonnage of 10,000,000 tons, were exempted from tonnage dues under the proclamation of 1888. Of this number twenty-five were American vessels, with only 30,000 tonnage, so it is seen that the President's action will have but a slightly injurious effect on American maritime interests. Prior to 1888 no vessels of the United States were subject to tonnage dues. This policy had prevailed since the United States became a Nation, and when commerce was conducted between the United States and Prussia, Hanover, and Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

The President's proclamation of 1888, therefore, exempted vessels from German ports from tonnage dues imposed on vessels from other countries which discriminated against us.

Evidences of an unfriendly disposition on the part of the German Government toward the United States have been accumulating ever since the differential duty on bounty-paid German beet sugar was imposed by the Wilson tariff law. American cattle have been excluded on the pretext of danger of contagion from Texas fever, which cannot exist in Northern climates. American hog products have been excluded, even though cooked and inclosed in cans, on the allegation that these cooked products might contain trichinae, which cannot exist in cooked food. Discriminating and prohibitive duties against American oleo, glucose, and petroleum, and many other exports which formerly went to the German Empire have followed one after the other. All these matters have been made the sub-

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EARTHQUAKE, OR METEOR?

A Disturbance in Southern Illinois and Missouri.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Southern Illinois and part of Missouri were visited yesterday by what is believed to be an earthquake. Three quick shocks, accompanied by loud rumblings, were distinctly felt at Pittsfield, Ill., and the place was greatly excited.

Hundreds of people ran out of their houses and made for the open spaces, fearing the structures would fall. Several chimneys on private houses and stores were demolished, much window glass was broken and plaster destroyed, but altogether the damage was not serious.

In Louisiana, Mo., but one shock was felt, but the houses rocked perceptibly, and the disturbance was followed by subterranean groanings, which greatly alarmed the people. It was not thought at Louisiana that the disturbance was caused by an earthquake, but by the concussion of a falling meteor. W. L. Gatewood, who was in the Stark Nurseries, at Rockport, Ill., claims to have seen the meteor descend in the northwestern sky. Search is now being made for it.

THEY CUT THE HOUSE IN TWO.

And the Tenants Refuse to Move from the Premises.

SALEM, Mass., Dec. 3.—When the Street Commissioners widened Liberty Avenue they ordered Joseph F. Pitman to move back his house from the line, he having built since the original ordinance was passed. There was some hitch in the deed, and the house was not moved. Yesterday a crew of carpenters, sent by the City of Salem, sawed about two-thirds of Mr. Pitman's house cleanly off, and took it away. The line of clearage follows the line surveyed for the widened avenue, with an inch or two allowed for good measure.

Mr. Pitman's tenants, Archie McCaddle and family, continue to inhabit the remainder of the sundered dwelling, through which the north winds riot, and in the exposed rooms of which the snow and ice is accumulated. They will not be evicted, and Mr. Pitman has invoked the law. McCaddle says he was never notified of the proposed action.

THE W. C. T. U. TO M'KINLEY.

Hope Expressed that He Will Keep Wine Out of the White House.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The following letter has been sent to President-elect McKinley:

CHICAGO, Dec. 2, 1896.

President-elect McKinley, Canton, Ohio:

Honored Sir: At the recent convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held in St. Louis, Nov. 13, 1896, I, as National Corresponding Secretary, was authorized to write a letter of appreciation to yourself and your gracious wife for the total-abstinence principles which you are said to have maintained for so many years and for the just grounds we have for believing that the use of intoxicating liquors will be excluded from the White House during your Administration.

Knowing as we do the weight your name and position must carry, we feel that a great victory will be won for righteousness by your attitude in this, so vital a matter.

Very sincerely yours,

KATHERINE L. STEVENSON,
Corresponding Secretary National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

EIGHT IN FEAR OF RABIES.

Baltimore Boys to be Sent to the Pasteur Institute.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—Eight lives are in danger as the result of a dog's vicious attack upon some young boys in Baltimore County last Tuesday. The dog was killed by a policeman after a long chase.

An autopsy by Dr. N. G. Keirle, City Physician, disclosed undoubted evidence that the dog was suffering from rabies. Dr. Keirle recommends that the persons who were bitten be sent to the Pasteur Institute, in New York, without delay.

The parents of some of the boys are not financially able to undertake the expense of the Pasteur treatment, and a popular fund is being subscribed for that purpose.

In the dog's stomach straw, wood, horsehair, and bits of stone were found. The lungs and kidneys were congested and the lymph glands were full of blood.

MRS. LEASE'S HOME GONE.

Sold by the Sheriff to Satisfy a Mortgage Claim.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 3.—The Sheriff has foreclosed a mortgage on the home of Mary Ellen Lease. The claim against the property was $1,400 and costs.

Mrs. Lease is in New York.

It is thought here she will redeem the property, as it is worth much more than the amount for which the foreclosure was made.

THE WEATHER.

The Weather Indications for to-day are fair and slightly warmer.

The barometer has risen slowly in the Southern States, and thence westward to the south Pacific coast, and it has fallen from the St. Lawrence Valley and the lake regions westward over the north Pacific coast. There is a slight depression over Minnesota, but the barometer is lowest south of Montana. The barometer is relatively high over the Middle Atlantic States and the central plateau regions. It is warmer in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, and the temperature has risen 10 to 20 degrees in the Northwest. The weather is clear, except over the upper lake region, where it is cloudy, with local snows. The temperature will rise slowly from the central valleys eastward to the Atlantic coast, with fair weather, except in the lake regions, where the cloudiness will increase, with local rains.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	32	19	21
6 A. M.	29	19	20
9 A. M.	28	20	21
12 M.	30	23	24
4 P. M.	27	28	28
6 P. M.	24	30	28
9 P. M.	21	27	27
12 P. M.	20	24	25

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	24¼
Weather Bureau	24
Corresponding date, 1895	27
Corresponding date for last twenty years	39

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 12, Column 6.

A DEFEAT FOR GEN. WEYLER

THE INSURGENTS GAIN A VICTORY OVER HIS FORCES.

The Extent of the Triumph Not Reported Yet—Dynamite Wrecks Two Railroad Trains for Him.

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 3.—Passengers who arrived from Havana this evening report that a fight has taken place between the vanguard of Weyler's army and some of Maceo's men, a large force on each side being engaged.

While no details are known it was learned that the Spanish Army did not come off with flying colors, and it is thought in Havana that Maceo has gained a victory, though to what extent it is impossible to say.

The palace people seemed more than usually vigilant and active to-day, carrying out the impression gained by outsiders that something had been heard from the front. Over 200 sick and wounded Spanish soldiers were brought into the city hospitals to-day from near Mariel and San Cristobal.

It is reported in Havana that Weyler has lost two railroad trains from dynamite explosions, losing much needed army supplies for his men that had been sent from Havana.

Fifty persons arrested the past week were deported to-day, their future residence being a mystery, though Africa is supposed to be the point of destination of the ship.

The rumors afloat regarding an attack on Havana by Gomez seem unfounded. From the best information obtainable, it is scattering guerrilla bands who are hovering around Havana suburbs, ten to twenty miles out. These encounters are of daily occurrence almost.

WEYLER'S CAMPAIGN A FAILURE.

He Has Not Found Maceo, and Has Had No Great Victory.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 3.—Passengers who arrived from Havana last night report that Weyler's campaign in Pinar del Rio so far is a complete failure, despite the fact that he has over 60,000 men in the province. When Weyler left Artemisa he formed a column of 10,000 infantry, 1,500 cavalry, and ten pieces of artillery, and marched, skirting the base of the hills on the southern side, and seeking an opening to attack Maceo, who is strongly fortified on top of the hills. It appears that Maceo has gathered all his forces, and is now intrenched in the hills, awaiting Weyler's attack. There is, it is asserted, no truth in the report that Maceo has divided his forces into small bands to elude combats, and it is further declared that it is known on good authority that Weyler has no view of meeting Maceo. Gomez, with a large force, is reported steadily advancing west, moving slowly on account of great impediments in the way of cannon, infantry, &c. He is now reported in Santa Clara Province, and, it is said, is coming with 20,000 men.

There are more shocking details of Lopez Coloma's execution. Gen. Martinez Campos is, it is said, indignant at the injustice committed in executing Coloma. Campos obtained the Queen's pardon for Coloma, and sent a telegram so advising. The message arrived at noon, but Weyler pocketed it, so report says, and ordered the execution to proceed, and Coloma was shot at 5 P. M.

The rebels captured twenty-four local guerrillas near Quivican recently. All were killed with machetes. The fact was never reported by the papers.

It is rumored that Roloff has arrived with an expedition. He came from Campeachy, Mexico.

There is great interest in Havana concerning President Cleveland's forthcoming message, and the action of Congress on the Cuban situation. The Spaniards and Cubans alike are anxiously awaiting results.

CONFLICTING REPORTS IN HAVANA.

One of Them Is that Weyler Has Met Another Defeat.

HAVANA, Dec. 3.—The Loyalists are anxious to hear of a decisive defeat of the rebels in the Province of Pinar del Rio by the troops under command of Capt. Gen. Weyler. There are conflicting reports about Weyler. One is that, since his return to the front from Havana, he has had no engagement with the insurgents. Another is that Weyler has met Maceo and come off second best.

The condition of Gen. Gonzales Munoz, who recently returned to Havana suffering with fever, has become worse, and fears are entertained that he will not recover.

Dr. Luis Pernas, Señor Figuerea, a druggist, and several other well-known residents of Cienfuegos, have been arrested as political suspects.

Gen. Melquizo and Col. San Martin have made extensive reconnoitring expeditions within the last two days, in the course of which they met and defeated several small groups of rebels at Maranon, Gabalo, and other places between Palacios and Pinar del Rio, killing thirty insurgents, all of whom were armed with machetes.

The Official Gazette issued yesterday contains the decree of Captain General Weyler ordering the redemption of the present gold bills within fifteen days and a new issue of $20,000,000 in silver bills to replace them. The decree also increases the duties upon imported goods 5 per cent. The new silver bills are receivable for the payment of all taxes except customs duties.

CABINET MEETING IN MADRID.

Matters Discussed Relating to Cuba and Manila.

MADRID, Dec. 6.—The Queen Regent presided at a meeting of the Cabinet Council to-day at which Premier Canovas del Castillo announced the arrival of Gen. Polavieja, the new Governor of the Philippines, at Manila. The Premier also announced that the insurgent leader Maceo had disappeared from his position in the Cuban Province of Pinar del Rio, and that the Spanish troops under Gen. Weyler were pursuing him.

The contract to construct a new floating dock at Havana has been given to an English firm. The dock is to be finished within eleven months, and is to cost £119,000.

A dispatch to The Imparcial from Havana says that at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night a party of 150 insurgents made a raid upon the town of Guanabacoa, five miles from Havana, and burned a number of houses, the flames being plainly visible from Havana. Most of the inhabitants of the town fled, but a detachment of Spanish troops met the rebels in the chief street of the place and forced them to retire.

Maximo Gomez, the rebel leader, has entered the district of Las Villas.

NO RELIEF IS IN SIGHT

THE WATERS STILL RISING AT CHIPPEWA FALLS.

A Heavy Snowfall Adds to the Danger and Discomfort—The Ice Gorge Solid and Again Freezing—Stations Wrecked.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Dec. 3.—The waters of the Chippewa still creep slowly into the city, and the prospect of an early end of the trouble is still remote. The water extends half way to Central Street now, and many buildings that were occupied yesterday are inundated. The following concerns have been drowned out and compelled to move from the flooded district:

Post Office.
Goddard & Watson, drugs.
Good Luck Drug Company.
C. B. Morse, jewelry.
Clark & Taylor, general store.
Lange Brothers, bakery and general store.
L. F. Martin, hardware and furniture.
Eli Hodge, saloon.
Jack Murray, saloon.
E. Poznanski, dry goods and clothing.
Heller & Jacobs, dry goods.
P. Lego, livery stable.
P. Crowell, boots and shoes.
Weinberg Brothers, boots and shoes.
Robert Galley, furniture.
Barney McHugh, saloon.
A. Adams, barber's shop.
P. Bergevin, clothing.
Gus Pederson, saloon.
Boston Clothing Company.
Mrs. G. M. Link, restaurant.
F. Maury, saloon.
James Bowler, barber's shop.
American House.
All saloons and boarding houses on River Street.
P. Morris, grocer.
George H. Raymond, barber's shop.
A. McDonald, bakery and restaurant.
A. O. Ballard, music store.
J. A. Mitchell, restaurant.
I. Hamlin, blacksmith.
McNeil's carriage factory.
Caesar's harness shop.
R. Congsman, saloon.
Jenkins Brothers, dry goods.
Webb & Fletcher, hardware.
Public Library.
Herald office.
Independent office.

That portion of the town which it was expected would be the first to suffer—the block on the bank of the creek between Spring and Central Streets—has escaped so far, and most of the business houses there continue to transact business, although it now appears that they will be forced to vacate in a short time.

Little Hope in Sight.

Col. Jones, the Government engineer, who is here examining the situation, has few encouraging words to offer. He believes the gorge will not go out suddenly, but is not prepared to say whether or not dynamite can move it. It is believed he will not authorize such an attempt to be made. Up to 9 o'clock to-night 2,000 pounds of dynamite had been used on the gorge, but with little effect. To make matters worse, a heavy snowstorm has set in, and more ice is forming.

Reports from the farming country are distressing. Hundreds are homeless, all their personal effects having been swept away by the waters. The Government will be asked to-morrow to send men to try and blow up the gorge. This is believed to be the only hope now to save the entire city from being inundated.

Railroad Buildings Wrecked.

The freight and passenger stations of the Wisconsin Central and Milwaukee Roads are in a sadly demoralized condition. The Milwaukee freight depot stands at an angle of 45 degrees from its former position, and the fact that it is connected to the railroad tracks with strong cables alone prevents it from falling into the river. The water edified around it all day, slowly eating its foundation from under it, and its total collapse probably will follow before morning.

As much care was not taken by the Wisconsin Central Company to preserve its passenger station. The old structure stands out gloomily in its bed of water, and will never be fit to use again. On every side of it is water, and the current runs swiftly over the platform. The tracks are twisted and snarled, and will not be fit for use for some time.

Proffered Aid Refused.

Mayor Lindley has received numerous telegrams proffering assistance in case aid is required. To all telegrams, the Mayor replied that no assistance was yet required, and the city was in good condition, so far as danger to life is concerned.

It is impossible to get room for all who have been forced to move, and merchants have been obliged to store goods in private residences on the hill.

The Board of Health has asked that the people refrain as much as possible from using the sewers. There are a number of cases of typhoid fever, and with the sewers in the business part of the city stopped up the health of the community will be greatly impaired unless precaution is used.

GILDER TO SOUTH BOSTONIANS.

The Editor Refuses to Apologize for Miss Poor's Words.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—The members of the South Boston Citizens' Association, who have been diligently trying to extract what they call "an adequate apology" from Editor Gilder of the Century Magazine on account of what they consider a derogatory story in the last number by Agnes Blake Poor, entitled "A Little Fool," have received a letter from Mr. Gilder to-day, sent to the Rev. A. E. George, Chairman. The letter says:

"I think your quotation of a phrase from Miss Poor's story illustrates a strange misconception on the part of some of the good people of South Boston.

"You say you 'especially refer to certain expressions like "the unknown and foreign soil of South Boston."'

"Do you not see that the 'attack' is not on South Boston, if on any persons, but on certain people of Boston, whose horizon is supposed to be so limited that even South Boston is 'unknown' and 'foreign'?

"You suggest an apology. But what form should an apology take? It has been publicly explained that the author was satirizing the narrowness of certain persons—Bostonians. Would you favor a statement in The Century to the effect that South Boston is not 'unknown' and 'foreign'? Is there not some danger of putting the residents of South Boston—or those of them who feel aggrieved—in a ridiculous light? There are some, you know, who do not feel aggrieved at all.

"It seems to me that both the editor and author have made honest and full public explanation. They have expressed sorrow that any one should be wounded, and explained the innocence of their motives and intentions. No insult was intended or attack was made.

"But, speaking of apologies, my dear Mr. George, I have heard of none to either Miss Poor or myself for public attacks and insults which are unique in my editorial experience. I have seldom seen such treatment of a writer—such hounding, I may say, of an able and good-hearted woman. The spirit of chivalry of the neighborhood ought to make itself felt in putting a stop to this sort of thing, which is likely to work a greater injury to the place than anything that outsiders could possibly say about it."

Fifth District National Democrats.

The National Democrats of the Fifth Assembly District have established permanent headquarters at 55 Greenwich Avenue. A meeting will be held there to-night, and thereafter regular meetings will be held on the first and third Fridays of each month.

VACHERON SCORES A POINT.

Not Identified as the Man Who Received a Bribe.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—Counsel for ex-Assemblyman Vacheron, indicted for accepting a bribe, scored at least a temporary point to-day when the man who is said to have given the bribe failed to identify Vacheron as the man who accepted it.

Vacheron was an Assemblyman from Queens County in 1895. At the close of the session he was indicted for the alleged receiving of a bribe of $3,000 for his influence to defeat a bill restricting ice harvesting on the Hudson River within a few miles of Albany.

In opening the case for the State, Assistant District Attorney Cook referred to the interest which George H. Best of Coeymans, a few miles below Albany, and other ice harvesters had in the Ice bill which was inimical to their interests. He continued:

"On April 25, Best, who was acquainted with one of the committee, Assemblyman McNaughton, went to see him. They met at Keeler's Hotel here, and both walked to Keeler's restaurant on State Street, where McNaughton introduced Best to Vacheron, the defendant. In the course of conversation Vacheron said: 'How bad do you want this bill beaten?'

"Best asked how much it would cost. The reply was $3,000. Best said that all he had was $1,000, and then gave Vacheron a check for that amount. He later met Vacheron in the Capitol, where the committee was about to go into session. Vacheron asked him if he had the rest of the money with him, and he replied that he had not, but had arranged to get it.

"In company with Frank Harder, cashier of the Castleton National Bank, the two went to the National Exchange Bank in this city, where a certified check was secured for the remaining $2,000. The money was taken to Keeler's, and placed on a table, from which defendant took it."

first witness. He testified that he introduced Best, the iceman, to Vacheron at Keeler's, as described by Mr. Cook. But on cross-examination he admitted that he introduced Best to several other Assemblymen at the same time. This admission later gave the defense its opportunity to score a point.

Iceman Best, on the stand, could not remember ever having been introduced to Vacheron, neither could he identify him as the man to whom he paid a check. He admitted going to Keeler's with McLaughlin, and being introduced to some one.

"Did you have any conversation with this man as to how you were introduced?" asked the District Attorney.

"Yes, Sir."

"Give it, please."

"Objected to," interrupted Mr. Stanchfield for the defense. "It has not been shown yet that Vacheron was present while the conversation was had."

"We have shown that beyond the shadow of a doubt," said the District Attorney. "This gentleman swears that he had the conversation with the men that McNaughton introduced him to."

"McNaughton says he introduced him to several others besides Vacheron," interrupted Mr. Stanchfield.

"The objection is sustained," ruled the court, and with this adjournment was had till to-morrow.

PRESIDENT OF CENTRE COLLEGE

Dr. Willis Green Craig Elected to the Position.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 3.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Centre College, Danville, Ky., held here this afternoon, Dr. Willis Green Craig of the McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, was unanimously elected President of Centre College. His duties will begin at the commencement of the next scholastic year in September.

Dr. Craig was born in Lincoln County, Ky., sixty-two years ago. He was graduated from Centre College in 1851, and from the Theological Seminary of that college in 1859. He was ordained a Presbyterian Minister shortly afterward, and became pastor of a church at Keokuk, Iowa. He resigned the pastorate to accept a chair in the McCormick Seminary in 1878, where he has remained ever since.

Centre College is one of the oldest institutions of learning West of the Alleghanies, its first graduating class having been sent out in 1824. Among its 1,100 graduates are 330 lawyers, 225 ministers of the Gospel, and more than one hundred physicians. The college has educated 4 United States Senators, 2 Vice Presidents of the United States, including the present incumbent, 1 Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, 26 Congressmen, 38 Circuit Judges, and 48 editors.

The Rev. Dr. Houghton Is Ill.

The Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, pastor of the Little Church Around the Corner, is seriously ill at his residence, 1 East Twenty-ninth Street, with a severe cold, which, it was feared last night, might develop into pneumonia. He was well Wednesday, and performed a marriage ceremony on that day, but he contracted the cold yesterday, and it settled on his lungs. The physicians had hopes last night that they might avert the threatened pneumonia. Dr. Hohghton organized the parish of the Church of the Transfiguration, at 5 East Twenty-ninth Street, in 1849, and ever since has been its rector.

Fears a Flood of Inebriety.

At yesterday's hearing before the joint committee of the United States Senate and House of Representatives now investigating the advisability of abolishing the tax on alcohol to be used in the arts and manufactures, after pharmacists had taken both sides, Gustave Michaelis, Professor of Chemistry in the Albany College of Pharmacy, said the repeal of the tax would cause a flood of inebriety. There would be an increase in the consumption of ginger compounds and tinctures containing large quantities of alcohol. Yesterday's hearing concluded the sessions of the committee here, and the next meeting will be held in Washington.

Appeal from Women's Workrooms.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for the sum of $750 for the support of its workrooms for unskilled women. These rooms are conducted for the purpose of giving relief by work to women with families and temporary lodgings to homeless women. The plan is similar to that of the Wayfarers' Lodge and Woodyard, for men, but in the case of the workrooms for women the product of their work is salable only to a very limited extent, which makes necessary this appeal to the charitable. Any donations sent for this purpose to the address of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged. Checks may be made payable to the society.

Brooke Argued for Mayhew.

Lawyer Charles W. Brooke, before Justice Keogh, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday argued for a new trial for Arthur Mayhew, convicted of the murder of Stephen Powell, at Hempstead, L. I., and sentenced to die in Sing Sing during the week beginning Nov. 30. Mayhew is now in Sing Sing. The new trial is asked for on a confession of John A. Wayne, also in Sing Sing, on a fifteen-year sentence for pleading to manslaughter in the first degree. Judge Keogh reserved decision.

Prof. Arnold's Recital.

Hubert Arnold certainly could not complain of a lack of appreciation or enthusiasm at his violin recital at Sherry's last night. A fashionable audience, which filled the large ballroom, encored almost every number in the programme. Among the selections were Mendelssohn's concerto, the prize song from "The Meistersinger," Händl's sonata in A major, a ballade of Moskowski, and a Vieuxtemps reverie.

Roosevelt Makes the Rounds.

Commissioner Roosevelt, accompanied by two friends, visited the Eldridge Street and other east side stations last night. He made the rounds of the Eldridge Street precinct in company with Acting Capt. Hogan and his detectives. The Commissioner, it is said, expressed himself as highly pleased with the state of things in the precinct.

A Defeat for Georgia Silver Men.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 3.—The Georgia Senate to-day defeated a bill which prohibited the gold clause in contracts.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

What Our
Boys' Clothing
Is Made Of.

(1)—We select cloth that is best suited for Boys' wear. If we were making men's clothing, we should choose something different. Boys' needs are not men's needs. Their clothes get different treatment—they require a different weave.

(2)—No cloth is used that has not been severely tested. If the color will not stand long exposure to the weather, it will not do. If the chemical test shows a thread that is not wool, the piece is rejected.

Boys' cloth made into Boys' Clothing by Boys' Tailors must certainly be most suitable for Boys to wear. Good, handsome suits of this kind, guaranteed to give satisfaction, from $5.00 to $8.00. Overcoats and Reefers at equally low prices.

60-62 West 23d St.

CELEBRATED THE VICTORY.

Jewelers Rejoice at Dinner Over the Sound-Money Victory.

Nearly a hundred jewelers of the McKinley and Hobart Jewelers' Club sat down to a dinner last night at the Hotel Marlborough, Thirty-sixth Street and Broadway, to rejoice over the sound-money victory. Leopold Stern presided. Letters of regret were read from Gov. Morton and Mayor Strong. Edward Lauterbach made a speech about the election. Upon the result of the election, he said, it was recognized that the destiny of the Nation would have to turn. "If there had been a straddle," he continued, "a shifting policy at St. Louis, would we be here to-night to congratulate ourselves on the election of McKinley and Hobart?

"Had we adopted such a policy, the result would surely have been different. But it was the policy that our obligation should be honestly met and the honor of the country maintained that first showed us that victory was within our grasp.

"Your President has referred to my part in the making of the platform. This was my greatest honor. I seek no other. I ask for no preferment. None would be given me that I would take, and none that I would take would be given me, and therefore my greatest honor was when I was intrusted by my State to be its member on the Committee on Platform, and then on the sub-committee of nine, which drafted that plank. I was then under the instruction of my delegation, and under the instruction of the great organization of my State, and if this organization had not been as stern and as great and as rigid, and," turning to Mr. Quigg, "if this delegate had not been backed by the delegation, if the machine had not existed, as against the Pacific coast and the South, do you think that the drafting of that plank could have been accomplished?

"But this was not due to one man, not even to the prestige of our leader, Thomas C. Platt, great as I think him to be. All this prestige would have been of no consequence had it not been for the organization. God bless organization, and the gold plank victory was due to nothing else."

Just as Mr. Lauterbach finished his speech ex-Gov. Flower entered the room. Mr. Flower is not only an ex-Governor but an ex-jeweler. He said he had voted for Palmer in this McKinley community.

"I believed," he said, "in maintaining my country for my children and for yours, and when in Chicago they sought to foist that platform on us, I was against them.

"I have always been proud of the Democratic Party," said Mr. Flower, "because it was nearer the masses, but when it stood on a platform that threatened the people I was much in the same position as the negro who had started out to hunt for coons. This fellow had treed the animal, and when he poked at it he found it wasn't a coon, but a possum.

"'And what did you do, Rastus?'

"'Why I just bolted.'"

Congressman Lemuel Ell Quigg, John L. Shepherd, and David C. Dodd also made addresses.

A STUDY OF CHILDREN.

Dr. Kupfer-Kohn Before Normal College Alumnae.

Dr. Sophie Kupfer-Kohn read a paper yesterday afternoon before the Committee on Child Study of the Associate Alumnae of the Normal College on the subject of "Nursery Problems." She dwelt upon the child's extreme sensitiveness, its aversions, its fears, its fancies, &c. She said the child learns much through mere imitation. For this reason the mother should nurture her child and not leave it during its most impressionable period in the care of a hired nurse. The mother and child should be associates and comrades from the very cradle.

In the interchange of views and experiences after the address some of the ladies told interesting stories of childhood. One of them said that there was a new malady in Lower New York known as the grandmother disease. [Laughter.]

"That is just what they call it," she persisted, "and it always follows the visit of the grandmother. The grandmother goes down on Sunday with her pockets full of peanuts and all sorts of things; and when she comes away on Monday the family calls in the physician. The youngest child has the grandmother disease." The other mothers present laughed heartily over this.

The next meeting will be held Jan. 7, at the Normal College, and reports on "Children's Sense of Shame" will be read by Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes, Mrs. Margaret Fezandie, Mrs. Amanda Lang, and Mrs. Harriet H. Keith.

Baptist Social Union.

The Baptist Social Union of Manhattan Island met last night in the Savoy Hotel to elect officers, with this result: President—Charles B. Canfield; Vice Presidents—Dr. James A. Bennett and Dr. James E. Newcomb; Secretary—Alfred D. Clinch; Treasurer—Dr. Wellslake D. Morse; Directors—Jed E. Adams, Jr., Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., Luoian A. Chapin, William G. Fleming, James C. Foley, Dr. Thomas J. Harris, Henry E. Stevens, Jr., and George Flint Warren, Jr. Dinner was served in the Empire Room, and later the outgoing President, George Flint Warren, presided over a meeting, which was addressed by Richard Watson Gilder and others.

The Rev. Dr. Holden Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Rev. Hubert Ashton Holden, M. A., LL. D., died in London on Tuesday last. He was born in 1822, and was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow in 1847. He translated and published a number of Greek and Latin works.

The 12 o'clock noon train for Boston has been discontinued. The 11 A. M. train has been quickened, making the run in 5 hours and 40 minutes, due in Boston 4:40 P. M.—Adv.

RETALIATION ON GERMANY

Continued from Page 1.

ject of vigorous protest from our Government, much of the correspondence having been conducted by Edwin F. Uhl, now Ambassador in Berlin, while he was Assistant Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS INTERESTED.

England and France Watching the Progress of the Dispute.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—News of the issuance of the President's retaliatory proclamation against Germany was received with intense interest by the diplomatic corps, especially by the Ambassadors of Great Britain and France. An inkling of the intention had reached them ten days ago, and had been communicated to their respective Governments. Both Ambassadors have been diligently looking up the official literature bearing on the subject, which is both interesting and pointed.

Mr. Von Reichenau, the Chargé d'Affairés of the German Embassy, declined to express an opinion this afternoon when spoken with regarding the President's proclamation. He said, in a general way, that the matter had been the subject of correspondence for some time, but that he could neither anticipate what action the Imperial Government would take with reference to the proclamation nor did he care to express an opinion regarding it.

It is not believed that the German Government will consent to the imposition of a discriminating tax on German vessels without at least a more vigorous protest than has yet been made. The German contention, it is understood, is that the tax complained of in the President's proclamation is not imposed solely on American vessels, but upon vessels of all nationalities, including German vessels. The revenues arising from the tax are not covered into the Imperial Treasury, but become the property of the several States within whose jurisdiction the tax is laid, and by whom the money is used to improve their harbors in order to facilitate the loading and unloading of vessels. It is argued that if Germany should rescind this tax so far as American vessels are concerned, it would at once call forth a protest not only from English, French, and other European powers, whose vessels would still be subject to taxation, but from German shippers as well.

EFFECT WILL BE SALUTARY.

Representative McCreery Cites a Canadian Precedent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Representative McCreery of Kentucky, member and ex-Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, did not care to discuss the proclamation, although he admitted that the subject had been quietly discussed by some members of the committee recently.

"It will probably have a salutary effect," said he, "and should bring an end to the evils of which we complain.

"This incident recalls the trouble we had with Canada early in Mr. Cleveland's Administration, growing out of the treatment of our fishermen in the Northeast. No attention was paid to remonstrances, and a bill was finally introduced, which I drew, authorizing the President to suspend the law granting the Canadians the right to ship goods in bond through the United States. The bill was favorably reported and passed. In this case, however, the mere threat was sufficient. Although it became a law, the President never had occasion to invoke it. The moment the Canadian Government learned that we had given the President such authority, it abated the evils complained of, and we have not again heard of them."

SENATOR FRYE'S BILL.

It Proposed a Repeal of the Exemption Law.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—A bill dealing with the subject of tonnage tax, and providing for the repeal of the law exempting from such tax all vessels from foreign countries which extend a like exemption to our vessels, was introduced at the last session of Congress by Senator Frye. After an exhaustive hearing, in which New York representatives of the German steamship lines were heard, the committee, being unable to agree, Jan. 30 last, reported the bill back without amendment. It was subsequently recommitted to the committee. Senator Frye made an elaborate report on the subject, showing that the law had not done what was promised for it at the time of its passage. Among other things, Senator Frye's report gave the following information:

"The law providing for reciprocity in the abolition of the tonnage tax was passed in the belief that the nations of the world would hasten to repeal navigation charges. This expectation has not been met. Germany and the Netherlands alone of maritime powers have accepted the invitation, and our experience with them has proved a reciprocity only in name. During the seven years since the proclamation exempting German ships was issued, the total clearance of American vessels from the United States for German ports numbered only fifteen, of 21,156 net tons, and the entries from German ports twenty-five vessels of 30,368 net tons. The levy of a tax of 6 cents a ton by Germany on this tonnage would have produced between $1,200 and $1,800 during the seven years, or less than $300 a year. During the same period the entries of foreign vessels from Germany into the United States numbered 4,972, of 9,680,837 net tons. A tonnage tax of 6 cents a ton, the amount which is levied on vessels from all other European countries, except Germany and the Netherlands, would have amounted to over $400,000, or about $60,000 a year. In other words, under the provisions of the law which this bill proposes to repeal, the United States, to secure an exemption of $200 or $300 a year in taxes on American vessels in German ports, have exempted foreign vessels from Germany from annual tonnage dues amounting to about $60,000."

STEAMSHIP AGENTS SURPRISED.

They Blame Germany's General Anti-American Trade Policy.

Emil L. Boas of the Hamburg-American Line said yesterday that he understood Wednesday that the proclamation had been issued, and he had notified the company's home office in Hamburg by cable.

"The history of the case," said he, "is this: A law was passed in 1884 imposing a tax of 3 cents per ton, and not exceeding 15 cents per ton, per ship, per annum on vessels from North and Central America, and 6 cents per ton and not exceeding 30 cents per ton per annum on vessels from all other countries. In 1886 a law was passed authorizing the President to issue a proclamation which would permit ships from a foreign country to enter United States ports without paying the tonnage tax, if such foreign country would extend the same privilege to American vessels.

"The President issued such a proclamation in 1888. Germany and Holland took advantage of its terms after an interchange of diplomatic notes. Since then German ships and Holland ships have come in free. Last Winter an attempt was made to change the tonnage tax law by reducing the tax on vessels from countries in the Americas, and abolishing the reciprocity clause. That failed, and now comes the proclamation, which I understand is due to the fact that Germany has imposed some kind of a tax on American vessels. I never heard that such a tax had been imposed by Germany."

Mr. Boas said his company operates six twin screw mail steamers and four express steamers between New York and Hamburg, four steamers between New York and Stettin, and other vessels between Hamburg and Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, and New Orleans. About twenty-two vessels averaging 5,000 tons would be affected. The total tax would not exceed $30,000.

Gustav H. Schwab of Oelrichs & Co., agents for the North German Lloyd Company, said he had not heard of any tax being imposed by Germany and was surprised at the proclamation. The company has lines to New York and to Baltimore and will have to pay between $15,000 and $20,000 a year tonnage dues. A vessel must pay 6 cents a ton, but not more than 30 cents per annum, which means that after making five trips she may enter free of tonnage dues. Mr. Schwab said of the proclamation:

"I suppose it is because the Germans object to our potatoes and cattle, but it is likely to lead to increased retaliation. It is one of those petty little moves that lead only to irritation. It will make matters worse."

Henry W. O. Edye of Funch, Edye & Co., agents for the Union Line, the Sloman Line, and a great many tramp steamers, in all about 225 steamers, said that the dues would cost their vessels of the Union Line which come from Germany about $11,000 per annum, and something more on the tramps from German ports. The Sloman Line runs to Brazil, and has been paying tonnage, the exemption from tax operating only on vessels from Germany.

"The Germans," he said, "do not like the American protective tariff. It tends to obstruct the market here for their manufactures. They have brought every means to bear to effect a change. They have been stiff in making concessions to Americans and have retaliated, as you know, in many ways, though I had not heard of their imposing any tonnage tax. It cannot amount to much, as there are few American vessels that go to Germany."

Mr. Edye then referred to the treatment accorded by Germany to the American hog and American cattle. Their vessels, he said, had acquired a large cattle-carrying business, and just after extensive plants had been built at Hamburg the order, which made it necessary to abandon the business, came from Berlin. There had also been a disposition on the part of American officials to retaliate in turn, as shown when a year ago they raised the questions whether or not ships from German ports should not pay the tonnage when they stopped at Southampton. That question, he believed, had hung fire up to the present time.

It was Mr. Edye's opinion that the German companies would unite in an effort to bring about a reconciliation in the matter of tonnage dues.

Gustavus A. Heye, who manages the Standard Oil Company's shipping business, said that nineteen of the oil tank ships fly the German flag. The dues would cost them about $15,000 a year. He thought that the treatment of our insurance companies had proved an irritation that had brought matters to their present condition. It had been foreseen, he said, and the German companies had striven against it.

AN OLD QUESTION.

Tonnage Dues Caused a Controversy Ten Years Ago.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—When Mr. Bayard was Secretary of State this tonnage question was subject to extended correspondence and was formally submitted to Attorney General Garland for an opinion as to the bearing of the favored-nation clause upon the matter under debate. Mr. Garland ruled that the favored-nation clause did not apply, but Mr. Van Alvensleben, then German Ambassador, quoted the provisions entered into in 1828 between the United States and Prussia and insisted that Germany was entitled to the same favorable conditions as to tonnage dues that were accorded to other countries. His exact language follows:

"The treaty (of 1828, Article IX.) existing between Prussia and the United States, especially stipulates that 'if either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation any particular favor in navigation or commerce it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely, where it is freely granted to such other nation, or on yielding the same compensation when the grant is conditional.'

"Such a compensation, so far as the reduction of the tonnage tax to 3 cents is concerned, has not been stipulated for by the United States in the aforesaid shipping act. Germany is, therefore, ipso facto entitled to the reduction of the tax in favor of vessels sailing from Germany to the United States, especially since, according to the Constitution of the empire, no tonnage tax is collected in Germany from foreign vessels; that is to say, that the tax of the character of American tonnage taxes in the sense of Section 8, Paragraph 1, Article I., of the American Constitution, viz., those designed to pay the debts of the Government and to pay the expenses of the common defense and the general welfare.

"As you remark in your esteemed note, Mr. Secretary of State, you have based your decision on an opinion of the Attorney General. In opposition to this view, it will be seen by the printed decisions of the Secretary of the Treasury that the latter, in an opinion on this subject addressed to the Department of State under date of May 11, 1885, expressed the opinion that vessels sailing from Portugal to the United States are, indeed, entitled to the privileges granted by Section 14 of the Shipping act, on the ground of the most favored nation treaty existing between the two nations. This opinion harmonizes in the main with the view entertained by the Imperial Government.

"The Imperial Government entertains the hope, in view of the foregoing considerations, that the United States Government, on reconsidering this matter, will not maintain the position taken in the note of Nov. 7, 1885, and that it will grant to German vessels sailing between the two countries the same privileges that have long been granted without compensation by the German Empire to American vessels.

"In having the honor, therefore, hereby to reiterate the application made in my note of Aug. 3, 1885, for the reduction of the tonnage tax to 3 cents in favor of vessels engaged in trade between Germany and the United States, I hope that the decision of the United States Government in this matter will be kindly communicated to me."

The discussion ended by the United States acceding to Germany's requests, and on the 26th of January, 1888, the President issued the proclamation which he now revokes.

The tonnage tax levied by the United States is applied to the maintenance of the Marine Hospital service. The amount collected last year was a little over $523,000.

Brazil's Useless Cable.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Consul Matthews writes the Department of State from Para that the Brazilian Government is having a hard time in trying to operate a cable to Manaos. The cable, costing about $1,000,000, was guaranteed by the company for thirty days. On the thirty-first day it failed, and no message has been sent over it since last February. It is hoped to have it in working order by the end of the year. Engineers now assert that a cable up the Amazon cannot be made a success on account of the current and many obstructions in the river bed.

Battleship Texas Floated.

The battleship Texas, which went into dry dock about two weeks ago for repairs to her sea cock valves and watertight compartments, was floated yesterday. Her officers say she is as good as new. She will coal as soon as possible, and proceed to Fort Monroe to join the fleet. The cruiser New York will be the next ship to go into dry dock. The Puritan will go into commission Dec. 10.

For thin People

Who lack strength and vigor there is nothing better than a pure malt stimulant to build up the system and clothe the body with sound, healthy flesh. Nothing so quickly gives new life to the debilitated.

This fact has been proved by thousands of men and women who have gained health and strength by using

Duffy's Pure
Malt Whiskey

The greatest and best of medicinal stimulants. The vitalizing principle contained in the pure malt feeds and nourishes every part of the body, tones up the stomach and sharpens the appetite. It soothes excited nerves, arouses the circulation and restores lost energy. As a stimulant and tonic it has never been equaled.

No wide awake druggist or grocer thinks of being out of Duffy's pure malt.

TO BATTLE FOR DEMOCRACY

LOCAL SOUND-MONEY MEN LOOK TO THE FUTURE.

Meet to Make Permanent the National Party Organization in This City—What Messrs. Scott, Peckham, and Others Said.

About 150 sound-money Democrats met at the Hoffman House last night, and took preliminary steps for completing an organization of the National Democratic Party in New York City.

A committee of fifteen was authorized to present a scheme of reorganization. Those who made speeches took an emphatic position in favor of maintaining an organization which shall stand on the Indianapolis platform.

The speakers who were most emphatic in this direction were Wheeler H. Peckham, Francis M. Scott, and ex-Gov. Hugh S. Thompson, formerly of South Carolina, who is now a resident of this city.

The meeting was held in response to invitations sent out by Francis M. Scott and Lawrence E. Sexton, the Chairman and Secretary of the sub-committee which is acting under authority of a resolution of the National Democracy's State Committee. The last-named committee gave those of its members who reside in New York City authority to reorganize and extend the party here.

Those Who Were Present.

It was said last night that about 200 invitations had been sent out. They brought together a company greater than had been expected. Those present were:

Francis M. Scott, Wheeler H. Peckham, John Jeroloman, John P. Faure, Lewis L. Delafield, Simon Sterne, Thomas Costigan, William F. Grote, Edward Grosse, Maurice J. Power, John DeWitt Warner, Henry De F. Baldwin, Albert Stickney, Robert B. Roosevelt, Theodore Sutro, Coroner E. W. Hoeber, Lawrence E. Sexton, W. L. Turner, Robert Grier Monroe, Ex-Gov. Hugh S. Thompson, Daniel O'Connell, Police Commissioner A. D. Andrews, E. D. Langley, John R. Lethbridge, Conrad W. Calvert, Morris Jacoby, Edward McCue, James C. Bergen, Mario McHale, George Walton Green, T. Helbig, Calvin Tompkins, E. H. Simons, William T. Glover, Joseph E. Nejedley, Jacob F. Miller, Robert L. Harrison, Joseph E. McMahon, W. Owens, Charles O'Brien, John F. Ebert, Charles D. Ingersoll, H. Oelwendonck, Dr. J. H. Senner, Thomas J. Nealis, William R. Keese, Frank J. Butler, Henry Allen, Hugh L. Cole, John R. Doran, Edward D. W. Langley, John Lynn, Conrad Muller, John R. Doran, Winthrop Parker, Michael J. Curley, Franklin Bartlett, James Loeb, Thomas C. Dunham, James R. Ely, John J. Quinlan, John A. Hennebery, John Fennel, John F. Doyle, Henry H. Sherman, O. M. Hubner, Charles N. Morgan, Daniel F. Sheehan, John Murphy, Arthur Berry, John A. Drady, John B. Murray, W. W. Taylor, Louis Drypolcher, Edward S. Kaufman, F. S. McAvoy, Julius J. Frank, George J. Vestner, Samuel Greenbaum, R. A. Cunningham, Thomas F. Keating, John P. Kelly, J. M. B. Dearborn, E. Weston, Frank McDermott, Max Wurstrow, James Byrne, Dr. Edward Schevick, Charles Biggs, Samuel H. Ordway, Roger Foster, W. E. McFadden, George T. Harrison, Daniel P. Hays, James O. Farrell, E. L. Panes, W. D. Wilson, Esek Cowan, James D. Lynch, E. J. McGuire, Dr. S. Goldenkranz, John A. Beall, M. J. Kelly, Dr. Sturges, W. F. Hull, W. K. Hammond.

Corporation Counsel Scott's Views.

Corporation Counsel Scott called the meeting to order and presided throughout.

He briefly recited the history of the growth of the National Democratic Party.

"It is not a new party," he said, "but an old party under a new name."

Mr. Scott said the National Democrats had no desire to assume a position or become leaders in the party, but, having accepted a responsibility in the last campaign, they now felt it a duty to maintain the organization of the real Democratic Party.

It was not the purpose, Mr. Scott said, to enter primarily into municipal politics, although it would always be true that the National Democrats would take an interest in local politics.

Many who voted for the regular Democratic ticket in the last election did so from force of habit, Mr. Scott said. They had become used to supporting anything labeled Democratic, without looking deeply into the underlying principles.

"I do not believe," he declared, "that the great mass of Democrats who have heretofore voted with us are willing to go permanently over to the doctrines laid down by the Bryan party or to go to the Charybdis of the Republican Party with its high tariff.

"There is ample harvest for the National Democrats among the former Democrats who still believe in the real principles of Democracy.

"It is not a question whether those who left the regular Democrats shall be received back. The question is whether we shall take back those who strayed away from the real old-time principles of Democracy."

Mr. Scott said there was no hidden motive beneath the call for the meeting. It was called simply to take counsel as to strengthening and upbuilding the National Democratic Party.

Letters expressing sympathy with the purposes and principles of the National Democrats were read from ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Perry Belmont, John G. Agar, Hans S. Beattie, and Thomas J. Ford.

Mr. Peckham and Others Speak.

Wheeler H. Peckham was called on for "some advice." He said it was hard work to outline a policy of a new party as a plan of continuing a young party on five minutes' notice, but it would be a good thing, in his opinion, if there was a new Democratic organization in this State.

"It would be a good thing," said Mr. Peckham, "if some organization could be kept in existence to supersede the present one. After the Democratic organization in this State has adopted the principles laid down in Chicago it is time we had a new one.

"There is not a great deal for a political party to do now, but there is a lot for one to oppose."

Mr. Peckham discussed briefly the situation which followed the adoption of the Chicago platform, and he closed by expressing the belief that "those Democrats who had acted with us prior to the Chicago madness will come back and reorganize with us."

Albert Stickney said he thought many of those who had control of the machinery in this State had not seriously believed in the principles adopted in Chicago. Mr. Stickney suggested that a committee be appointed to prepare a scheme of reorganizing the party in this city to report at a later meeting.

Robert B. Roosevelt presented a resolution authorizing the Chairman to appoint a committee of fifteen, of which the Chair should be one, to prepare a plan of reorganization in accordance with the resolution of the State Committee.

Mr. Roosevelt said he believed that many of the Democrats who had, through sympathy or on the plea of regularity, voted for the Chicago platform and candidates would come back to the old principles of the Democratic Party. "We don't know what this movement may amount to," said Mr. Roosevelt, "but we do know that the Democrats lost control of the Chicago Convention by neglecting to pay attention in time."

Ex-Gov. Hugh S. Thompson was called on. He said if the platform adopted at Chicago was Democratic, then he was not a Democrat, and never would be.

"I refuse ever to be led," said he, "by Debs and Tillman, Altgeld and Mary Elizabeth Lease."

Mr. Thompson said there was a fertile field for National Democratic organization in the South. He believed the National Democrats should extend their organization in the Southern States.

The resolution favoring the committee of fifteen was adopted without any dissenting votes.

After brief remarks on the advisability of maintaining the existance of the Democratic Party that had made the fight for the gold standard in the recent campaign the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair. Mr. Scott said he would announce the committee of fifteen in a few days.

Archbishop Fabre Very Ill.

MONTREAL, Dec. 3.—Archbishop Fabre, whose ill health caused his hurried return from Europe a few days ago, is in a dangerous condition, and the worst is feared. He is suffering from liver complaint.

Solid Silver.

Silver in the many beautiful forms in which we present it furnishes a most appropriate remembrance for the Holidays. OUR ENAMELLED WORK—perfect in coloring—exquisite in design—is especially worthy of notice.

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13 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

WHEAT HIGHER IN CHICAGO.

Price for May Gains a Cent and a Half—December Closes at 80 5-8.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—There was great guessing in the Chicago wheat trade this morning. The market opened weak, with ½-cent break in May, to 81⅞ cents. There was a strong rally to 83 cents, a break to 81⅝ cents, and a second rally to 82½ cents, all in the morning. In a general way there was improved feeling in the trade, and a disposition to fight for a return of the bull market.

The trade had all sorts of news, all sorts of quick turns, all sorts of talk about leaders, and altogether there was the most unsettled market in weeks for the morning hours.

In a general way it was conceded that the big elev

MESSAGE FROM THE POPE

REBUKE TO GOSSIPERS ABOUT CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

Cablegram from Rome Received by Martinelli—Understood to Refer Particularly to the Case of Bishop Keane.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The flood of gossip following the deposition of Bishop Keane from the rectorship of the Catholic University of America appearing in the American newspapers has reached Rome, and, apparently, has caused grave concern. This is shown by the unusual step taken by the Cardinal Secretary of State in sending the following cablegram, received this afternoon at the Apostolic Legation here:

ROME, Dec. 3, 1896.

Mgr. Martinelli, Apostolic Delegate, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.:

The Holy Father has learned with great sorrow of the agitation created in the United States by pretended correspondence and telegrams from Rome announcing measures soon to be taken against eminent American prelates and distinguished professors of the Catholic University.

Your Excellency will authoritatively deny all such falsehoods, which are the product of reprehensible machination.

M. CARDINAL RAMPOLLA.

A Catholic churchman who knows well all the steps leading up to Bishop Keane's removal, said to-night, that the action of the Pope in sending this cablegram should put a stop to further gossip on the subject. It was well understood, he said, in Church circles, that Bishop Keane's removal was brought about by German ecclesiastic influence, and it was hoped by the same influence that further changes in the same direction, and following he same lines, would follow.

While sensational newspaper talk was to be deprecated in this instance, it seemed to have had an excellent effect, as it had reached the ears of Rome, which had called a halt on the assaults being made by the German ecclesiastics on the American party of the Catholic Church in America. The American party had not lifted a finger to repel such assaults, nor had it sent tales to Rome, but simply had bided its time, with the result that the Holy Father had now taken the matter in his own hands.

It is stated here to-night that Fathers Mackin and Gloyd of this city, warm friends of Bishop Keane, will accompany him on his visit to Rome.

BISHOP KEANE'S DUTIES IN ROME.

He Is to Sail Saturday in Obedience to the Pope's Request.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—Bishop Keane, formerly rector of the Catholic University, after spending last night with Cardinal Gibbons, left the Archiepiscopal residence at 9 o'clock this morning for Philadelphia to devote a day and night to Archbishop Ryan. From Philadelphia the Bishop will go to-morrow to New York, where he will see Archbishop Corrigan and attend to a number of business details before leaving for Rome Saturday morning on the French Line steamship La Bretagne.

The Bishop said that he had made all arrangements to take up his permanent residence in Rome, but that he counted on keeping in touch with the Catholic Church in this country by annual visits home.

"My friends of the Catholic University," he said, "have been kind enough to ask me to remain as one of the Directors of the university, and as the annual gathering of the Governing Board, as well as the annual gathering of the Archbishops of America, takes place in Washington each October, I expect to find it very convenient for me to be present each year at these meetings and so keep myself informed of the spirit of the Church in America. The Fall months are the vacation period in Rome, and that will make this hope the easier to realize."

"What field of labors do you expect to have in Rome?" he was asked.

"I know nothing more definite than that the Holy Father has been kind enough to intimate to me his desire that I should become a member of the Propaganda and also a member of the Congregation of the Sacred Studies, two positions for which my years of service as rector of the university have probably more especially fitted me. In both positions I can be of much service to the Church in America.

"In his first letter to me the Holy Father, it will be remembered, left me at perfect liberty to choose whether I wished to remain in this country or go to Rome, where I could be of service to the Church. In his subsequent letter he affectionately told me that, if I chose, I could remain in America in the retirement which I had gladly sought when I laid down the burdens of office as rector of the university, but his desire that I should come to Rome was clearly indicated, and it was evident that he felt that I could be of greater service to the Church by going to Rome than by remaining here. The kind expressions of which he made use in his first letter were repeated even more strongly in the second communication.

"About the time when his second message came to me I had about come to the conclusion that it was best for me to leave my retirement. There were so many mystifications, so many baseless and to me painful rumors concerning my departure from the university, that I felt that the good of the Church required that I should not continue longer on furlough. When the invitation to Rome came I obeyed it cheerfully and willingly, as a soldier would obey the call of a superior. I never solicited the honors promised me, and I accept them because my whole heart is with the Church."

"You have of course accepted the Pope's nomination to an archbishopric?"

"Yes. I do not know when my formal elevation from the rank I at present hold is likely to occur. On my arrival in Rome I shall report at once to the Holy Father and tell him I am ready for duty. After that his orders shall govern me. The Archbishopric which I shall receive will, of course, be a titular one, as I could not govern an archdiocese and remain in Rome at the same time."

Sale of West Virginia Coal Lands.

MORGANTOWN, West Va., Dec. 3.—Forty thousand acres of coal lands in Preston County were sold yesterday to a syndicate composed of S. M. Guffey, Mellon Brothers, and Stratton & Co. of Pittsburg, John Sliney of Corry, Penn., and the builders of the Cheat River Railroad. The price was $10 an acre. T. L. Mensill, civil engineer and geologist, who has completed a map of the tract, says it is unquestionably one of the richest coal fields in the world, the vein at points being 600 feet thick and of splendid quality for coking.

Looking for Black Bears.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Dec. 3.—Farmers in the neighborhood of Germania, four miles from this city, claim that there are two black bears wandering about the neighborhood and killing fowl and other live stock. To-day a party of farmers armed with rifles was out in the Clark's Landing Swamp looking for the animals. The hunters claim to have found bear tracks. So great is the alarm over the presence of the supposed bears that many mothers are keeping their children home from the village school. In 1884 a black bear was killed in the same neighborhood. How others could have existed for twelve years without before making their presence known is hard to explain.

Canal Improvements to Begin.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—Superintendent Aldridge of the Public Works Department said this afternoon that all the boats on the canal had reached tide water, and that the water would be drawn off at once. This leaves the canal clear for the contractors, who will begin their wirk of canal improvement next week.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets. Present low prices will not last much longer. Choose NOW. LONG CREDIT. 104 West 14th Street.

BIG PRICES FOR HORSES.

Remarkable Sale of Thoroughbreds at Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 3.—The most remarkable sale of thoroughbreds that has been held in Kentucky for years took place here to-day, when William Easton of New York sold the Elmendorf Stud of "Con" Enright, and the Beaumont Stud of H. P. Headley.

The highest price was realized for imp. Order, sire of Ornament. J. B. Haggin of California got him for $26,000. The contending bidders were Col. Will S. Barnes and several other wealthy turfmen.

Haggin got imp. Candlemas, after a hot contest with J. N. Camden, Jr., of Woodford County, and Kinzea Stone of Georgetown, for $15,000. He also got imp. Cavalier for $4,000, the dam of Ornament, for $10,000, and two other fine brood mares for $11,000 each.

The fifty-seven head sold brought $84,155, the average price being $1,476.

Enright's consignment, eighteen head, brought $25,825. Headley's, of thirty-seven head, brought $53,830.

The famous old racehorse Badge, belonging to John Mullins of New York, brought $2,000, and "Charlie" Patterson's colt Ninety-four brought $2,500.

Kentucky breeders are elated over the excellent prices realized. They think the sale indicated that thoroughbreds with winning blood lines will continue to bring good prices.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Annual Convention in Session in Boston—A Day of Addresses.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—The annual convention of the National Council of Women was called to order this morning by the President of the council, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson. After prayer by Mrs. J. L. Foster, a letter was read from the Countess of Aberdeen, wife of the Governor General of Canada, in which she expressed regret at not being able to attend the convention.

Addresses were made by Susan Prescott Porter, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Miss Susan B. Anthony, the Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Mrs. Susan S. Fessenden, and Mrs. Margaret J. Sands.

Mrs. Elizabeth E. Grannis of New York, President of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity, spoke of the work of the league. The report of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, President of the Woman's Republican Association, was read by Mrs. Emily B. Chace.

The Universal Peace Union was represented by its Vice President, Mrs. Ida Whipple Benham of Mystic, Conn.

Mrs. I. C. Manchester, President of the National Association of Loyal Women, spoke for her society, and Mrs. Caroline Earle White of Philadelphia spoke for the Anti-Vivisection Society.

Other addresses were made by Mrs. Lillian M. Hollister of Michigan, the President of the Supreme Hive Ladies of the Maccabees of the World; Mrs. A. S. Prindle of New York ("Mother" Prindle) of the Florence Crittenden Missions; and by Mrs. Emma E. Wallace of Illinois, Past President of the National Woman's Relief Corps.

FIVE SHOT, THREE DEAD.

Colson's Shooting Constituents Kill Each Other and Attack Him.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., Dec. 3.—Meagre details have reached here of a battle in Letcher County, between the Morgan family, strong supporters of Congressman D. G. Colson, and the Harrison family, advocates of ex-Congressman John D. White, in the recent Congressional election.

William Morgan and his three sons, Thomas, Caleb, and John, were going to mill, when they met William Harrison and his sons, "Jim" and Henry. The families have been at outs since the election, and after a few words, revolvers were drawn.

Old man Morgan fell dead at the first fire, and when the fight was over "Jim" and Henry Harrison also lay dead and Tom and Caleb Morgan were dying.

J. L. Christ and Miss Katie Emmal of Middlesborough ran away from home yesterady to get married. William Emmal, father of the girl, caught them on a train. Miss Katie was sitting beside Congressman D. G. Colson of Middlesborough, who was on his way to Washington, and Emmal thought he was aiding in the elopement. He began to abuse the Congressman, who struck him in the face.

Emmal attempted to shoot Mr. Colson, but the conductor grabbed the weapon.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

A Graduate of Cornell Who Wants Food for the Winter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 3.—W. A. Corbett, alias W. A. Pierce, was arrested in this city this morning on the charge of forgery and petit larceny. It is alleged that he signed the name of the Rev. Dr. W. C. Hubbard to an order for $1 and presented it to a coal office and asked to have it cashed. The firm notified the police, and Corbett was locked up.

The man's home is in Elmira, where his parents reside. He has a wife and one child. His wife left him some years ago and went back to live with her parents, in Elmira. Corbett was sent to a private preparatory school, and was graduated from Cornell in the class of '73. He went to Oswego, where he worked for six years, and then came to this city. He was employed by a sewing machine company, and rose steadily until he was placed in charge of the firm's Buffalo branch, with a big salary.

He has been a victim of the drink habit, and went from bad to worse, until he became a wreck. He was arrested in this city about a month ago on the charge of forgery, and indicted, but was released on his promise to reform. He dissipated more than ever, however, and now he wants to be sent to the penitentiary for the Winter, so that he can get free board and lodging during the cold months.

TO TAX PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Assessors Warned that They Must Do Their Duty.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—"It is believed that a large proportion of personal property liable to assessment under the laws of the State escapes taxation, thereby unjustly increasing the burden upon the owners of real estate by reason of the failure of local Assessors to assess such personal property, and all of it, at its full value."

These are the words of warning contained in a letter which the State Board of Assessors has sent to the Assessors in the various cities and towns in the State. In its communication the State Board asks the local Assessors to assess all property during the coming year, both real and personal, not exempt from taxation, at its full and true value. This requirement of law, the board says, has heretofore failed to be generally enforced.

New Cadets for West Point.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Cadet appointments to the West Point Military Academy have been made as follows: Charles McH. Eby, Newport, Penn., with P. E. Smith of Annville, Penn., as alternate; Claud A. Brigham, New Albany, Ind., with T. L. Slaugher of Corydon, Ind., alternate; J. C. Paddison, Burgaw, N. C., alternate for the Sixth North Carolina District; J. T. Franklin, Flat Gap, Tenn., alternate for Second Tennessee District; C. P. Arnold, Prescott, Ark., alternate for the Third Arkansas District.

Dubois Opposes the Dingley Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Senator Dubois of Idaho returned to Washington to-day. Senator Dubois says he is opposed to the Dingley bill, and does not think it will pass.

"Why should it?" said he. "Nobody wants it."

THIS HORSEMAN INNOCENT

McGUIRE CAN'T WRITE AND HIS NAME WAS FORGED.

The Board of Review Passes on a Number of Cases—Postmark to Decide the Date of Mailing Disputed Entries.

Occasionally a case comes before the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association in which it is shown that a horseman has been the victim of a conspiracy. Such a case, and a recent one, was that of John, or "Mug," McGuire, as he is familiarly known to local horsemen. Mr. McGuire is a dealer in second-hand trotters, and the owner of Martha Wilkes, (2:08,) who was once the queen of the turf.

At the morning session of the board yesterday, at the Murray Hill Hotel, Mr. McGuire testified that he could not write even his own name, and thereby set aside the charge against him of sending three letters to the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Baltimore authorizing the entry in a race last June of the bay gelding Governor. It is regarded as singular that each letter was in a different handwriting, and to each was signed the name of John McGuire.

McGuire's son and his trainer both testified in his behalf, and young McGuire submitted specimens of his handwriting to substantiate the statement that he did not write the letters. Before the case was ended Mr. McGuire, senior, announced publicly that he was an innocent victim, and would be happy to pay $250 to the person who could point out the man who had tried to injure him.

"It was clearly a case of forgery," said Secretary Gocher, explaining the case last evening, "and the board released Mr. McGuire from suspension, and he is now in good standing."

By far the most important ruling of the board since the sessions began was that relating to the date of mailing entries. The matter was brought up in the case of Charles Kittle of Mount Kisco, N. Y., who got into trouble with the Rockland Trotting Association over the non-appearance of his mare Bonita for a race at that track on Sept. 1. Mr. Kittle authorized Albert Lane to make the entry, but it was so near the time set for the entries to close that he concluded it was too late for acceptance. Receiving no notification from the Secretary of the association, Kittle concluded the entry had not been accepted, and remained away from the track. His suspension followed.

It was the intention of the board to settle the question of when the entry was made by introducing the envelope in which it was sent to the association. The postmark would have shown this. The association could not produce the envelope, and Mr. Kittle's suspension was removed and his fine remitted. In future cases where this question arises the postmark will be taken as conclusive evidence of the date of mailing.

Fleetwood Park Trainer Reinstated.

John P. Gibbs, a well-known Fleetwood Park trainer, asked to be reinstated to good standing, and the board granted his request. He testified that when he was suspended not long ago for driving in a race while under suspension, he paid the fine imposed under protest. He claims that the alleged offense for which he was punished did not occur in a regular race. The board requested him to produce witnesses, and he said he would do so. Later in the day several witnesses testified in his favor.

A matter of long standing was the case of G. A. Harvey against the Amsterdam (N. Y.) Driving Association. This dates back to July, 1889, when Harvey failed to pay the entrance fees to the association for these horses: B. m. Nellie Shank, ch. s. Pulaski Prince, b. m. Spinalong, and b. m. Hazlewood. Harvey and the horses were placed on the suspended list, and ever since then the owner has been trying to have the ban removed. Harvey endeavored to clear himself by testifying that the date of payment was changed, and he had no notice of it. The board refused to raise his suspension.

At Allentown, Penn., on Sept. 18, 1895, Palmer Cleveland had as an entry the bay gelding Adam. Somebody asked questions about the identity of the horse, and Mr. Cleveland got another man to drive him while he hunted for testimony bearing on the early history of the gelding. Adam was formerly known as Oney, and Mr. Cleveland says he is the property of one "Ed" Burch of this city. When cross-examined, Mr. Cleveland could not tell much about Mr. Burch, whom, he said, he had not seen for five or six months, and he was not sure that he could produce him before the board. This carried little weight with the members of the turf court, for they expelled Mr. Cleveland, and also the horse.

A case with a tinge of humor in it came up in the application of L. N. D. Houde of Nicolet, Quebec, for the reinstatement of himself and the horse Michael Boy. The application was refused, but this does not imply that Mr. Houde will not next year repeat his appeal. The story of Owner Houde and Michael Boy dates back to Oct. 21, 1895. He arranged to start his trotter in a three-cornered race at Fort Fairfield, Me., on that date, stipulating with the management that he should receive $50 in advance for entering. The event was a big thing in that section, excursions being run from the surrounding towns. The handbills distributed far and near to advertise the race contained this paragraph:

"It is no exaggeration to say that this is the first field of horses ever seen in Aroostook, and the best race ever seen in this region may be looked for. Each horse has blood in his eye, and each driver a winner-die feeling deep down in his heart."

Houde failed to get the promised advance money, and he and the horse did not show up for the race, at which there was great indignation expressed against the promoters of the contest. Complaint was made against him, and he and Michael Boy were blacklisted.

J. W. Tompkins of Sing Sing is under suspension for having campaigned the horse Ben All under the aliases Sagwa, John Y., and Weskora. He wanted the suspension removed, but the board did not see fit to favor him.

Some Punishments Remitted.

"Doc" E. L. Palmer of this city, who was expelled as far back as 1882, and since last May has been under temporary reinstatement, has had the temporary reinstatement continued. His application to make it permanent was refused. The case against S. A. Paddock of Brooklyn, involving the horse Brooks, was dismissed.

F. E. Wallingford of Boston, expelled in 1891 for starting Joe Davis under the name of Checkmate, was made happy by permanent reinstatement. "Temporary reinstatement continued" was the verdict in the case of Frank Matty of Syracuse, who in 1889 was concerned in the alleged "ringing" of George L. as Victor and Zeno. A similar verdict was given in the case of Ira Ryerson of Goshen, N. Y., expelled in 1890 for starting Taylorson under the name of Tryon.

Eight years ago George Hossack of Colorado Springs, Col., endeavored fraudulently to give a record of 2:30 to the mare Mary Gift, in order to secure a breeder's prize. Mr. Hossack admitted this some time ago, and yesterday the board permanently reinstated him.

Joseph Lair, of Lair Brothers, Paris, Ky., was expelled for trotting the three-year-old colt Dunbar in 1895, as a two-year-old. He was reinstated by the American Trotting Association, but the National Association dealt out punishment that it considered deserving. The horse was not penalized, because it was partly the property of a Kentucky widow of the name of Thompson, against whose wishes the colt was raced. Another man was dragged into the case, but he proved himself innocent, and married the widow.

Another erring horseman to suffer expulsion was James Healey of Warren, Penn., who started the horse Leeward Wilkes at Danielson, Conn., in the Fall of 1895, under an assumed name. The horse was not included in the sentence.

John G. Taylor of Chebans, Ill., the owner of Joe Patchen, applied to have the fine of $500 imposed on "Jack" Curry for "pulling" that horse at Belmont Park, Philadelphia, remitted. The board said "No."

Bookmaker Frank Weithoff of Windsor, Canada, confessed some time ago to having engineered the deal for Loretta F. to lose at Rochester, away back in 1887, and last year he was reinstated temporarily. This means permanent reinstatement at no distant day, but yesterday the board thought the time for that had not arrived.

Charles Haskell of Troy, N. H.; C. L. Forbes of Bellows Falls, Vt., and the bay gelding Oscar J., were expelled because the horse was trotted in classes to which he was not eligible and under the name of Glenny. In an attempt to establish the identity of the horse under the name of Glenny, Haskell confesses to having forged an affidavit purporting to contain the testimony of George Cheever of Keene, N. H. The wrongdoing occurred in 1894.

W. S. Rogers and Lloyd Lease of Tiffin, Ohio, were expelled. They were accused of racing the bay gelding Willie R. under the name of Aleck R. O. H. Devine of White Plains, N. Y., was fined $50 for driving in a race while under suspension. The decision of the judges in the Transylvania Stake, trotted at Lexington last October, will stand. This involved the placing of a horse last in a heat when he did not finish, owing to an accident to a horse in front of him.

The application of C. H. Cook of Hamden, Conn., for reinstatement was denied. His case involved the campaigning of a mare known as Hamden Girl, which was not the original name.

R. W. Sherman of Woonsocket, R. I., had the temerity to try to "ring" the bay gelding Attorney in his own town. He also had the temerity to apply for reinstatement, which was, of course, denied. Charles Ahrens, (now dead,) of Jersey City, appealed from the decision of the judges in a match race at Goshen, N. Y., on June 30, 1895. A question of foul was raised, but the judges would not allow it, claiming it was unavoidable. The board sustained the judges in their decision. This gives the stakes to Ella Madison.

ABOUT $50,000 FOR HORSES.

End of the Three Days' Sale, and the Prices That Ruled.

The three days' combination sale of trotting horses which has been held by Peter C. Kellogg was brought to a close yesterday. During the three days nearly 300 horses have been sold for about $50,000. Considering the quality of the stock the prices realized were very fair.

Drafts from the farms of J. Malcolm Forbes, J. E. Thayer, Hugh J. Grant, and others were disposed of yesterday. It was bargain day with the bidders, and prices ranged from $15 to $500. The more prominent sales were as follows:

PROPERTY OF W. C. HENDRICKSON, BELLE MEADE, N. J.

Alcanta, b. f., 1893, by Alcantara-Clorine, by Nuggett; Wellington Smith, Lee, Mass.	$360
Total for six head	975

PROPERTY OF R. W. McCULLY, ST. THOMAS, CANADA.

Fortuna, br. m., 1886, by Florida-Emily, by Billy Thornhull; C. Foster, city	$235
Total for four head	660

PROPERTY OF J. H. OSTERHOUT, MELROSE, N. Y.

Reputation, b. s., 1887, by Red Wilkes-Pet, by Star Almont; W. C. Hendrickson, Belle Meade, N. J.	$260
Electra, b. m., 1892, by Anteeo-Daisy L., by Happy Medium; A. Jackson, Stamford, Conn.	460
Total for two head	720

PROPERTY OF J. MALCOLM FORBES, PONKAPOG, MASS.

Anona, 2:38, b. f., 1893, by Arion-Edgeline, by Victor Von Bismarck; J. E. Cochran Newark, Del.	$240
Acosta, b. f., 1894, by Arion-Edgeline, by Victor Von Bismarck; J. E. Cochran, Newark, Del.	265
Ariona, b. f., 1894, by Arion-Miss Stanford, by Electioneer; P. Duryea, city	335
St. Marthe, br. m., 1891, by St. Bel-Beulah, by Sultan; J. Elmore, Berkshire, Mass.	260
Total for fourteen head	2,090

PROPERTY OF J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, LANCASTER, MASS.

Abdul Ameer, 2:30, b. c., 1893, by Stamboul-Silverone, by Alcyone; E. C. Walker, city	$500
Maple Leaf, 2:23½ pacing, ch. g., 1893, by Edgemark-Silver Leaf, by Director; T. A. Darragh, city	420
Total for eleven head	1,740

PROPERTY OF MICHAEL SHANNON, BROOKLYN.

Meander, 2:31, b. m., 1886, by Macey's Hambletonian-Margaret C., by Mambrino; Murthea & McArthur, city	$300
Total for two head	450

PROPERTY OF C. F. STORY, BROOKLYN.

Joe H., 2:21½ pacing, blk. g., 1883, by Champion Canadian, dam's pedigree unknown; A. C. Vail, Plainfield, N. J.	470

PROPERTY OF F. D. ZELL, PHILADELPHIA.

Avis, gr. m., 1890, by General Wilkes-The White Jewel, by Jewel; Dr. Abbanesius, Jersey City	$305

PROPERTY OF GEORGE E. McKAIG, TROY, OHIO.

Brown gelding, 1895, by Wilton-Hazel Nutwood, by Nutwood; J. W. Driscoll, Parkville	$200
Total for eight head	905

PROPERTY OF EDWARD LIPPS, BALTIMORE, MD.

Allen J., 2:22¼, pacing, ch. g., 1889, by George W.-Kilmer; J. H. Osterhout, Melrose, N. Y.	235
Flossie, 2:29¼, pacing, ch. m., 1891, by George W. Kilmer; W. Brower, city	280
Total for two head	515

PROPERTY OF JOHN GRIFFIN, HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y.

Total for seven head	$570

PROPERTY OF H. J. GRANT, ORADELL, N. J.

Total for three head	$425

PROPERTY OF VARIOUS OWNERS.

Total for eleven head	$1,010
Total for the day, for sixty-two head	$9,840

Entries for the Cycle Race.

Managers Kennedy and Powers last night issued the complete list of the entrants for the international six days' bicycle race, which will begin in Madison Square Garden a few minutes after midnight on Sunday. Before the start Baynes's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band will give a concert. These well-known and thoroughly tried long-distance riders will compete in the race: Albert Schock, Frank Waller, "Tom" Linton, William Lussden, C. Chappie, Jules Dubois, "Teddy" Hale, Peter Golden, H. H. Maddox, A. A. Hansen, George Cartwright, E. J. Flynn, Frederick Forster, E. C. Moore, Albert Hosmer, George Van Emburgh, D. M. Macleod, J. W. Conklin, "Ned" Reading, Edward Von Steeg, Burns W. Pierce, S. L. Cassidy, "Major" Taylor, J. S. Rice, J. Wilson, J. R. Gannon, E. C. Smith, C. W. Ashinger, A. C. Meixell, W. A. Elkes, and J. A. Glick.

Ives and Daly Challenge the World.

Frank Ives and Maurice Daly issued the following challenge yesterday: "We hereby challenge any other two billiard players in the world to play a series of match games—balkline, cushion carroms and champion's game—for a stake of from $500 to $2,500 a side; the contests to take place in the five cities offering the best inducements; the games in each city to be not less than 600 points balkline, 300 points cushion carroms, and 500 points champion's game, to be played on the Ives-Daly tables and under the rules governing the recent tournaments managed by Maurice Daly; the players making the largest number of points in the several styles of game to receive the entire stakes and the gross receipts from the sale of tickets, after the payment of legitimate expenses." It is possible that Schaefer and Slosson may accept the challenge.

Sport on Staten Island.

The return match between the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club and the Dyker Meadow Golf Club will be played at Fort Hamilton to-morrow. The following well-known golfers will represent the Staten Island Club: L. B. Stoddart, James Park, A. E. Paterson, George E. Armstrong, J. R. Chadwick, W. Witherspoon, Charles T. Stout, W. K. Jewett, W. A. Hamilton, O. Hockmeyer, C. A. Fry, and F. Roberts.

Mayor Gleason's Trial Day Set.

District Attorney Daniel Noble of Queens County received a letter from Judge Gaynor yesterday, stating that the trial of Mayor P. J. Gleason of Long Island City on the indictment found against him charging violation of the election laws would begin Dec. 21 in Long Island City. The District Attorney was also directed to have an extra panel of jurors in attendance if necessary.

Gen. Porter Makes No Statement.

Gen. Horace Porter said yesterday that the official announcement of his selection as Grand Marshal of the ceremonies incidental to the inauguration of President McKinley would not be made until next week. Until then he would decline to discuss either the appointment or any arrangement for the inaugural.

Hood's Pills

Win favor everywhere because they are so easy to take, so gentle yet reliable, in fact, perfectly satisfactory as a family cathartic. Cure sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, nausea, bad taste. 25c.

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Pre-eminently the best Pianos made: exported to and sold in all art centres of the globe, and endorsed and preferred for private and public use by the greatest artists and scientists. Illustrated Catalogues mailed free upon application.

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THE COAL SITUATION.

Rumors of an Advance in Price Revived by the Cold Weather.

Rumors that the anthracite coal producers are contemplating an advance in prices of 25 cents per ton are now emanating from Philadelphia, as well as from some of the Western cities. Such rumors hold their own persistently in spite of the almost unanimous expressions of opinion from retail dealers, that the trade will not stand any further increase in prices. The New York representatives of the leading coal companies refrain from discussing the question for publication.

While the recent cold weather has stimulated trade, it has not increased the demand sufficiently to warrant an immediate advance in prices. There is an enormous stock of coal already out of the mines, and it has been waiting a long time for purchasers. It will require an extensive increase in consumption to get this stock out of storage. A correspondent of The Coal Trade Journal writes from Philadelphia as follows: "If the weather be as cold as usual the prospects for the Winter trade are good, but the demand for coal to date has been much lighter than was the case a year ago. Prices this year for domestic sizes are 80 cents per ton higher than in October, 1895, and 40 cents per ton higher than in November, 1895. The circular price for anthracite or bituminous could not be advanced without still further lessening the demand. There is great competition from gas and oil stoves, which are displacing coal to an extent greater than is generally appreciated."

From a batch of letters sent in by retail coal dealers of New York City, Editor Saward has culled the following sentences: "Prices are higher than those realized a year ago, but there is less profit. Buyers are already growling at the high circular price for anthracite and bituminous coal.—The demand for coal is a great deal better than at this season a year ago, but there was more margin on sales last year. As for a higher circular price being realized, would say that we are at the mercy of the corporations.—Artificial gas is making large inroads in our business, and, with higher prices, would make still more."

A meeting of the New York Retail Coal Dealers' Exchange will be held this evening for the purpose of electing officers. There will probably be a general discussion of the situation.

DINNER TO CAPT. MAHAN.

Distinguished Men Meet the Retired Officer at W. C. Whitney's House.

William C. Whitney gave a dinner last night at his residence, on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, in honor of Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, late of the United States Navy, and author of several works on the influence of sea power in history. The dinner was served by Sherry. There was music and singing by the brothers Tipaldi.

Among the guests were Gov. Morton, Mayor W. L. Strong, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert, ex-Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy, Lieut. Gen. Schofield, Gen. Horace Porter, Commodore Sicard, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, Bishop Potter, Frederic R. Coudert, Prof. William G. Sumner of Yale, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia, Perry Belmont, Charles Francis Adams of Boston, W. J. Phelps, D. O. Mills, Gen. A. G. McCook, Cornelius N. Bliss, Edgerton Winthrop, F. W. Rhinelander, Henry White, Charles Marshall, Judge Henry E. Howland, A. D. Juilliard, Col. G. B. M. Harvey, Frank Sturgis, Capt. Robley D. Evans, Charles T. Barney, John D. Crimmins, J. V. Parker, Thomas F. Ryan, George S. Bowdoin, Stephen H. Olin, Frederick Bronson, George L. Rives, Sidney Webster, Charles Lanier, Frederick Cromwell, Elihu Root, Samuel D. Babcock, George O. Haven, and Richard A. McCurdy.

A number of short speeches were made. Some of the speakers were Bishop Potter, Gen. Porter, Mr. Coudert, Dr. Mitchell, Capt. Mahan, Secretary Herbert, and Gov. Morton.

The dinner was given in the large ballroom, which was decorated with red roses. There were no set toasts. It was exclusively a gentlemen's dinner, and given by ex-Secretary Whitney to mark the retirement of Capt. Mahan, who has been so long and so prominently associated with the growth of the American Navy.

A PROPOSED TOBACCO TAX.

Reputable Dealers Probably Would Not Object Strongly.

The proposition again to tax dealers in tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes is being discussed in a general way both here and in Washington as a means for increasing the Government's revenue. Some of the experts have made a calculation that a tax of $10 on all retail tobacconists would amount to $30,000,000 a year. Prior to June 30, 1891, a special tax of this kind was levied, which in 1882 amounted to $2,100,000. But that tax was only from $2.50 to $5.

Several dealers were seen yesterday and asked what they thought of the proposition. A. Schulte of 41 Park Row, in THE TIMES Building, thus voiced the opinion of most of them:

"The proposed tax is so small of itself that I do not think that any reputable dealer would make any objection; at least I should not. The Government must have an increased revenue, and such a tax could easily be levied and collected. I do not believe, however, that the collection would amount to anywhere near the sum of $30,000,000. While the number of people engaged in the business since 1890 has largely increased, it certainly cannot have increased from 613,890 in 1890 to 3,000,000 in 1896, and it would require the latter number at $10 per head to raise $30,000,000.

"A moderate tax would not, I think, be objected to by regular dealers, because it would have a tendency to discourage a certain class of petty dealing, especially of cigarettes, that has become a menace and a nuisance."

RESCUED BY THE DRESDEN.

Two Fishermen Picked Up at Sea in a Helpless Condition.

The North German Lloyd steamer Dresden, which arrived at Quarantine from Bremen at 11 o'clock last night, picked up two fishermen in a dory Wednesday. The men are George Fowy and Patrick Foley. They belong aboard the fishing schooner Florence of Gloucester, Mass. On Saturday last they lost sight of the schooner during a dense fog on La Havre Banks, and were unable to find her again. There was no water in the boat and no provisions, and the two men suffered terribly from hunger and thirst. On Monday it snowed, and they ate enough snow to appease their thirst. Their hands were frostbitten. There was only one broken oar in the dory. The others had been swept away.

An Appeal for Assistance.

The man who is charitable to himself will listen to the mute appeal for assistance made by his stomach, or his liver, in the shape of divers dyspeptic qualms and uneasy sensations in the regions of the gland that secretes his bile. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, my dear sir, or madam—as the case may be—is what you require. Hasten to use if you are troubled with heartburn, wind in the stomach, or note that your skin or the whites of your eyes are taking a sallow hue.

AT WANAMAKER'S INTEREST REVOLVES AROUND

fifty centres throughout the store.

Floor Finishings—Smyrna Rugs and three Carpet bargains have an interested audience in the Carpet store.

Hundreds are finding the great resources of our Handkerchief stock—all offered here are honest stuff, either flax or silk. Linen is a true word here.

The Toy Store is prophetic of the night before Christmas to many a wistful child.

The China Store is a revelation to many.

This is the time of the singing of birds in the Housefurnishing Store. A songster in a cage is a charming Christmas gift.

And so on all over the house.

CARPETS Tapestry, Velvet and Brussels. "Extra" and "Best" are merely trade terms in Tapestry Carpets. "Extra" means better than "Best."

Twenty-six patterns, 267 pieces extra Tapestry Carpets are on sale this morning at 60c instead of 80c.

Also 100 pieces best Velvet Carpets, $1 instead of $1.25.

In addition to the foregoing we will sell 70 pieces Brussels at 80c instead of $1.

Shrewd buying has enabled us to make these prices. They ought to comfort the mind of many a housekeeper.

Third floor.

SMYRNA RUGS 3350 Smyrna Rugs—the entire remaining stocks of two of the best makers; desirable styles, this season's patterns, many reproductions of Oriental designs. Useful for Holiday gifts. Six sizes:

1 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft., $1	1 ft. 9 in. x 3 ft. 9 in., $1.50
2 ft. 2 in. x 4 ft. 6 in., $2	2 ft. 6 in. x 5 ft., $2.50
3 ft. x 6 ft., $3.75	4 ft. x 7 ft., $6

Bear in mind that these Rugs are the best of their kind—not the sort of trash that masquerades under the name of "Smyrna." The prices are lowest yet made for equal quality.

Third floor.

GOAT SKIN RUGS Only the aristocracy of Chinese goats can get their skins accepted for our Christmas sales. Merits of color, soundness and long hair (No. 1 grade) must unite. Otherwise the Messrs. Goat might better have kept their pelts on their bodies in far off Manchuria.

White, $1.50; black and gray, $2. Size 28x64 inches. Much style on the floor and little drain on the pocket.

Third floor.

Do not forget that this store is at the great centre of public conveyance.

Broadway, Columbus and Lexington Avenue cars pass the Broadway front.

Fourth and Madison Avenue cars pass the Fourth Avenue front.

Eighth Street cars pass one block south.

Third Avenue elevated and surface cars pass a short block east.

JOHN WANAMAKER

FORMERLY A. T. STEWART & CO.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DRUGGISTS AND EXCISE LAW.

A Demand for a Lower Tax on Prescriptions for Liquor.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—About twenty pharmacists, representing pharmaceutical boards, institutions, and societies in the State, met to-day and discussed legislation to be recommended during the coming session of the Legislature in the interest of the drug business.

The most important question discussed related to the prohibition of the sale of liquor by druggists, except upon the written prescription from a physician. They believed the exactions to be too severe.

Those in attendance at the meeting called at the State Excise Department to-day and talked over the situation with Deputy Commissioner Clement.

President Smithers of the State Association spoke for the delegation. He said that the druggists of the State believed that the tax now charged for selling on prescription was too high altogether. Liquor was merely an incident to the drug trade. In many instances the druggists sold scarcely any liquor at all. He argued that a nominal prescription tax should be levied. It was pointed out that in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania the fee is small. In Massachusetts it is $1.

Deputy Clement observed that the penalty for a violation in Massachusetts is severe. Mr. Clement suggested that President Smithers submit in writing to the Raines committee and Comm

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Three Months..... $2.50
One Year..... $10.00
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One Year..... $2.00
SATURDAY, (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..... $1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
AMERICAN—The Broken Melody—8:15.
BERKELEY LYCEUM—Reading—8:15.
BIJOU—The Chili Widow—8:30.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Concert—2:15.
CASINO—Jack and the Beanstalk—8:15.
DALY'S—London Assurance—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Fool of Fortune—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—The Merchant of Venice—8:00.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Naval Cadet—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Night in New York—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Mandarin—8:00.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Educated People—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Seats of the Mighty—8:10.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Courtship of Leonie—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—Monte Cristo—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings—Day and Evening.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—La Traviata—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Santa Maria—Vaudeville—8:15.
PALMER'S—Roaring Dick & Co.—8:15.
WALDORF BALLROOM—Lecture—11:00 A. M.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 4, 1896.

MR. HANNA AND THE TREASURY.

It was announced in our dispatches from Canton yesterday that Mr. McKINLEY had asked Mr. HANNA to accept the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and that Mr. HANNA had taken the offer under consideration for a time. There is reason to believe that the Chairman of the Republican National Committee would prefer to represent Ohio in the Senate, but there were obstacles which could not be removed, and the President-elect has offered to him the place of the greatest responsibility and prominence in his Cabinet.

Assuming that the announcement is made upon the best authority, we think that Mr. McKINLEY has made a very unfortunate selection. The appointment of Mr. HANNA to the office in question would be a blunder of considerable magnitude. It is true that he is a successful business man, who has accumulated a large fortune in the iron trade and in the shipping industry connected with that trade on the lakes, and that his business experience and success qualify him to perform satisfactorily some of the duties of the Secretary's office, but he has had no experience as a legislator at Washington or as an executive officer in the Federal service, and it is not known that he has ever been a student of National finance. While it does not necessarily follow that a man with such a record cannot be successful at the head of the Treasury Department, better results can be expected, as a rule, when the man appointed has the experience and the familiarity with legislation and National finance which are lacking in the case of Mr. HANNA.

We understand, of course, that Mr. McKINLEY is grateful to Mr. HANNA for assistance given some years ago, for his management of what Mr. HANNA himself has called the "still hunt" for delegates, and for his services at the convention and during the campaign. But when the history of this management and these services is examined, much is disclosed and recalled that should exclude Mr. HANNA from the Cabinet. We have not been speaking of the fact that the Chairman received and disbursed a very large campaign fund, but this in itself tends to disqualify him for this great office, the holder of which exercises much influence with respect to legislation by which it is possible to repay indirectly many who have swollen the party's fund by liberal contributions.

There is, however, an objection which should have greater force than all these other reasons combined. The appointment of Mr. HANNA would excite and irritate those whose complaints and "discontent" gave strength to the Bryan movement, because Mr. HANNA is a supporter and a beneficiary of Trust combinations. Indeed, it is reported that he was virtually the organizer of the Bessemer Ore Pool, which increased the price of Bessemer iron ore by 37 per cent. The exactions of this Pool and of the Coke Combination, controlled by the Carnegie interests, seriously affected the coat of the leading raw materials of the iron and steel industry, have been felt in various ways in all branches of the iron and steel trade. They were not without influence in causing the formation of other combinations in the successive stages of iron and steel manufacture, such as the Billet Pool and the Nail Pool. We have not heard that Mr. HANNA is directly interested in the Billet Pool and several other similar combinations which have been made by the iron and steel manufacturers of Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, but he is the associate of the managers and beneficiaries of these organizations, and in a certain sense their interests and his own are identical. Owing to his direct interest in the Bessemer Ore Pool and to his sympathetic association with these other organizations, large sums were contributed, we presume, to the campaign fund from the protected combinations in question.

One lesson of the recent contest, we have said heretofore, is that all patriotic citizens should strive to remove the "causes of discontent." A prominent cause of just complaint has been the unrestrained greed of certain combinations of the Trust type and the failure of both of the great parties to enforce, or at least to test thoroughly and earnestly, the Anti-Trust laws which they have enacted. Moreover, the Republican Party, while professing the greatest hostility toward such combinations, has deliberately enriched by tariff legislation many of them which duties on imports protect. In the tariff bill now pending it gives them "additional advantages," as The New York Tribune says. Popular discontent excited by Trust exactions and by legislation for the benefit of Trust combinations would be kept alive and intensified if a man so connected with Trust projects and so associated with the managers of combinations as Mr. HANNA has been, and is, should be placed at the head of the Treasury Department.

THE FUTURE OF CUBA.

We learn through private advices from Cuba that the insurgents are very confident of success. In the nature of the case it is impossible that they should make any statement of the grounds of their confidence, but these may be readily perceived by the observant. The most favorable factor in the situation is the near exhaustion of Spain. With the Philippine Islands troubles added to the Cuban revolt, she has about come to the end of her resources in men and money. WEYLER, no very accomplished strategist at best, is compelled to fight an enemy who, with inferior numbers, has every advantage of position and can gradually wear him out. The mountains in which MACEO's forces have taken refuge are extraordinarily well adapted for the kind of warfare he pursues. They abound in sheltered positions which can be reached only through narrow passes. For the defense of these the insurgents have ample stores of dynamite. Against a foeman no more resourceful than WEYLER that tells the whole story. Spurred on by the commands of his Government, which in turn is continually assailed by popular clamor at home, he must persist in his attempts to destroy MACEO, with the necessary result that he only destroys himself. That, at least, appears to be the situation as it must be judged here from the best attainable information. It confirms and explains the tidings which come to us from insurgent sources of the confidence of the Cubans in their ultimate victory.

The greatest good fortune which could befall the people of Cuba would be to achieve their independence by their own unaided arms. To declare themselves free and independent and make good their declaration, to fight off the Spaniards and drive them from the island, to break forever the rule that has caused them so much suffering and poverty, and by their own courage and strength to put themselves in a position to work out their destiny unfettered would be a splendid achievement. It would convince the world of their capacity for self-government, and, in all friendliness, it must be said the world has somewhat doubted that. It would doubt no longer. A people stout enough to hew its way to liberty has stamina enough to govern itself.

It is not only best for Cuba, it is best for us, that she should attain freedom by her own efforts. Her people have the ardent sympathy of the people of the United States. It would be unnatural if we did not sympathize with them. We should be glad to see them free and we shall rejoice when they have won their freedom. But when it is argued that we ought to give them something more substantial than sympathy, that we ought to recognize their belligerency or directly to intervene in their support, the argument loses sight of pretty much every consideration save that of our good-will. No reflecting friend of Cuba will urge the recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents. How would it profit them or us to take a step which would at once enable Spain to blockade every Cuban port, would give her the right of search, and would absolve her from responsibility for the destruction of the property of Americans in Cuba? But, as was pointed out in Gen. GRANT's well-remembered special message of June 13, 1870, "the question of belligerency is one of fact not to be decided by sympathies for or prejudices against either party." The state of facts which would justify the according of belligerent rights plainly does not exist.

Intervention opens up some pretty serious questions. If we intervene on the general ground of humanity, we should be compelled to intervene also for the protection of the Armenians, who are a great deal worse off than the Cubans. Intervention on any other ground than that of humanity, as for instance on the ground of neighborhood and the desire to reopen our trade with Cuba, would give rise to suspicions as to our attitude toward the nations to the south of us which would be most unfortunate. Here are many republics having an aggregate population of millions of people engaged in developing the resources and augmenting the wealth of a great continent. Their products are imported by us in large quantities, and we send them in exchange our manufactures in quantities which of late years have been growing constantly greater. We have the friendship and the respect of these republics. Our firm and timely action in the case of the Venezuela boundary assures them of our intention to protect them against arbitrary interferences by powerful nations of the Old World. It is the very essence of the doctrine we have announced and maintained that these republics must be considered as sovereignties having control of their own destinies. Privileges which we forbid to Europe we cannot justly assume for ourselves. The security of our National and trade relations with our sister republics of the New World would be seriously shaken by any act on our part which might seem to have territorial aggrandizement as its ultimate motive. Any act that should put us in the position of seeking to control or shape the destiny of any of our smaller sisters would arouse endless jealousy and do us harm.

The Cubans as a self-emancipated people, taking their place among the nations of the world, will be entitled to the admiration and respect of mankind. If our advices are trustworthy, they are confident that the day of their triumph will not be long deferred.

THE EVIL OF UNENFORCEABLE LAWS.

The investigation of the working of the Raines law promises to demonstrate that that remarkable statute is a failure in all respects except that of raising revenue. It has been the means of collecting over $10,000,000 from the liquor traffic, one-third of which goes into the Treasury of the State. While it is inequitable as a tax law, the effect is mitigated by the fact that the cities in which the rate is highest pay such a large proportion of the State taxes levied upon property that the reduction in these taxes and the contribution to the liquor tax very nearly balance. The civil service rules seem to have prevented the partisan advantage from the law that its framers looked for. There has been a reduction in the number of places selling liquor, but that is due solely to the heavy tax, and would have been equally attained by any high license or high tax system. It is not a merit of this particular law.

It is as a means of restricting and regulating the liquor traffic that the Raines law appears to be a conspicuous failure. So far as restriction results from the reduction of the number of saloons, by whatever means, the effect is good, and it would be still better if the character of these places were improved. But the one great difficulty with the law is that it undertakes to impose a special restriction upon Sunday selling without regard to the sentiment of the communities affected. This is most distinctly a regulation which should be determined and enforced by local authorities with the support of local sentiment.

Practically the Raines law prohibits all selling of liquor on Sunday except by hotels to their guests, to be consumed with their meals or in their own rooms. The failure of this prohibition to work is not so much due to ambiguity in the law as it is to a failure in the sentiment of the community to sustain, or as Mr. RAINES said the other day, to "insist upon," its enforcement. Saloons, restaurants, and hotels which sell liquor are taxed alike, and there is a general feeling against limiting the Sunday privilege to hotels. The consequence is that many restaurants and saloons become hotels in name. Almost any space is construed as a possible lodging room, anything to eat is regarded as a meal, and any customer becomes a guest. Magistrates, Grand Juries, Judges, and petit juries know well enough that these places are not real hotels, but the injustice of the law, the severity of the penalties, and the general sense that the community is imposed upon by an outside power in the enactment of such unequal restraints, leads them to accept a loose construction of the statute and take a lenient view of offenses.

In other words, the law fails because it is not and cannot be enforced, and a majority of the people feel that it ought not to be. If they had the power they would change it, but as it is forced upon them, they connive at its evasion. This is not to be cured by making it more stringent and oppressive, as Mr. RAINES has been reported as threatening. That would only make the case worse. Now, the most serious evil of such a law, and one the evidences of which increase and multiply, is that it breeds disrespect for all law and public authority. It demoralizes Magistrates and courts as well as public sentiment, and creates a systematic disregard of perfectly well understood legal restraints. There could be no more pernicious and dangerous result of legislation than this, and no more conspicuous evidence of a lack of wisdom in the legislative power. The general sentiment of this city on the subject of selling liquor on Sunday is not that which finds expression in the enactment of such provisions as those of the Raines law, but it forces itself rudely into expression through the manner of applying and enforcing those provisions. If it were permitted to determine the regulations for Sunday selling in the city, we are convinced that the results would be far more salutary in all respects, and especially so in fostering submission to law.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.

There are many definitions of success in life. The current American definition, if it could be elicited, would undoubtedly include the acquisition of money. And that would be quite correct. As Junius wrote to his publisher more than a century ago, without a pecuniary competence it is impossible to be independent and difficult to be honest. But the current definition would go much further than this in the way of pecuniary acquisition, and would require that a man, to be counted successful, should acquire a superfluity of money, and would make his success depend upon the amount of his acquisition, and this without any consideration either of the means by which he acquired his fortune, if they kept clear of the criminal law, or of the uses to which he put it after it was acquired. According to this estimate the man who accumulates two millions is just twice as successful as the man who accumulates a million. We need not hurt the feelings of innocent survivors by mentioning the names, but no reader will have any difficulty in recalling the names of men who accumulated millions without regard to GOD or man, except as man had embodied his views in penal statutes, who had made enemies of all with whom they had had dealings, who had shown no more benevolence in spending their accumulations than they had shown scruples in acquiring them, and who yet were universally acclaimed as "successful" men.

That is one standard of success in life, but it is not the only one. We have just had a most touching illustration of another standard. WILLIAM STEINWAY was a successful man according to the common standard, and yet not egregiously successful, according to that standard. He had gained a handsome fortune, but not a great fortune, as great fortunes go. He had gained it by faithfully answering a public need and faithfully performing a public service. He had gained it without disregarding the rights or wantonly injuring the feelings of any human being. There was and is no man who could or can say that he had been defrauded by WILLIAM STEINWAY's prosperity, while there were and are hundreds of men to testify with gratitude that they have prospered in his prosperity. The fortune which he has left is eminently "clean money."

This is success in life in its kind. But the burial of WILLIAM STEINWAY was the occasion of exhibiting a still rarer success, which would, we may be sure, have surprised and perplexed the man who, throughout his life, had simply obeyed the dictates of a generous and kindly heart. There was not one among the great assemblage which thronged the spacious hall in which his funeral was held who did not feel that he, or that she, had lost a friend. When a veteran of public oratory like CARL SCHURZ breaks down in the effort to do justice to the memory of his departed friend, his silence is more eloquent than any speech could be. When Mr. STEINWAY's successor in the Presidency of the German musical society which so appropriately took charge of the public funeral was so tenderly affected as to be unable to continue by his sense of a loss which he shared with the whole assemblage of which every member was a mourner, he pays the highest tribute to the man whom he laments. Thus to affect one's associates and one's survivors is the highest and the best success in life; and it was this success which it was given to WILLIAM STEINWAY to achieve.

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

It is announced that the President-elect has promised to take to Washington with him, and keep upon his official desk in the Executive Mansion, a certain horseshoe. The horseshoe was affixed to the platform of the car in which Mr. HANNA made his journey as Mr. McKINLEY's manager from Cleveland to St. Louis, having been first picked up in one of the streets of Cleveland.

It is further explained that the horseshoe, though rusty when it was found, has been gilded, and, moreover, adorned with sixteen silver-headed nails. It would be interesting to know at precisely what stage of the campaign this decoration was done. It is of course understood that the campaign of education which began with the nomination of BRYAN on a platform of repudiation had a distinctly educating effect upon Mr. McKINLEY, and doubtless upon Mr. HANNA also. When Mr. HANNA went to St. Louis he went with a mind completely made up about the tariff, but quite open about the silver question, and he undertook the championship of his candidate, not in the least as the advocate of sound money, which, indeed, he had not been, but as the sponsor of the McKinley bill. It was after the Chicago Convention that Mr. HANNA saw a great light, and some time after it that its rays burrowed their way into the seat of his candidate's perceptions. It must have been in the interval between the St. Louis Convention and the penetration that the rusty horseshoe was gilded and studded with the sixteen silver-headed nails, thus forming an emblem much more appropriate to the canvass which BRYAN began at Chicago than to the canvass which the process of education forced his opponent into conducting.

But, quite apart from that, the recognition of baseless popular superstitions by a President-elect is undignified to the point of childishness. It is harmless and maybe amiable to recognize these things in private and social life, with a full knowledge of their baselessness. But to carry horseshoes and rabbits' feet into the Executive Mansion is not harmless or amiable, being in fact silly and unworthy of the dignity either of the Presidency or of a man who is fit to fill it. It is to be hoped either that the intention of keeping a horseshoe on his official table "for luck" has been incorrectly attributed to Mr. McKINLEY or that he will abandon it upon further reflection.

There appears to have been no foundation in fact for the rumor that the influence of Mr. McKINLEY and his friends was to be exerted in behalf of Gen. GROSVENOR of Ohio as a candidate for the Speakership against Mr. REED in the next Congress. Gen. GROSVENOR himself says that Mr. REED will be re-elected, and persons who represent the President-elect assert that the friends of Mr. McKINLEY have taken no action whatever in opposition to Mr. REED. The displacement of the present Speaker by Gen. GROSVENOR would be a serious blunder for the Republican Party, and the change would clearly be injurious to public interests.

Governor-elect BLACK allows the story that he is going to appoint "LOU" PAYN Superintendent of Insurance to be printed day after day without contradiction from him. The newspapers that print the story may have no authority for it. In the strict sense of the word probably they have none. Horrible as it is, it is not quite too horrible for belief. If it is not true, the Governor might easily cause it to be denied and disbelieved. Why doesn't he?

The Tribune remarks that while Mr. JONES of Nevada "does not abandon his views regarding silver," he declares that "he intends to act with the Republican Party in the support of a protective tariff bill." Our neighbor also says: "With Mr. JONES, it is now stated that the Republicans will in any case have forty-five votes in the Senate after March 4, which, with the casting vote of the Vice President in any emergency, would enable them to pass a proper tariff bill." That would be pretty close work. If Mr. JONES's vote should be required to make a tie, he would be able to exercise a powerful influence in shaping the legislation in question. How would the character of the bill be affected by his views about protection, silver, and other things?

In quoting from The Critic Mr. LOCKE RICHARDSON's ingenious interpretation of the "'a babbled of green fields," in "Henry V.," Act II., Scene 3, a most unfortunate error was made in THE NEW YORK TIMES the other day. The seemingly harmless sentence, "Falstaff is supposed to have lived in priest-ridden mediaeval England before the establishment of the English Church," is one bound to offend every good Anglican who knows, of course, that the Anglican Church has existed as long as, if, indeed, not longer than, the Roman Church, and that "when in A. D. 596 GREGORY THE GREAT sent ST. AUGUSTINE as a missionary to Britain he found the Church already established, with Bishops, priests, and deacons, dating its origin as early as the second century." The belief in the antiquity of their Church does the Anglicans much credit. But there was no intention to offend them in the statement made, which was too heedlessly in accord with the vulgar superstition that the English Church was founded in the reign of HENRY VIII., of savory memory. All that was meant in commenting thus on SHAKESPEARE's well-known lack of the historical instinct—which shows itself in all his works—was that as the first Bible printed in English was issued in 1526 and King HENRY IV. reigned 1399-1413, Scripture-quoting Englishmen were not common or even possible personages in the supposed era of Falstaff. Our Anglican reader who has promptly taken up the cudgel for his Church, and all his fellow-communicants, may rest assured that we like their theory of the antiquity of their Church very much, and have no intention to dispute it.

The Iroquois Club seems to be a body of wise men. Even SHEEHAN has seen the political necessity of conciliating the Democrats whose prejudices in favor of public and private honesty had induced them to carry the City of New York for a Republican candidate for the Presidency. But the Iroquois Club, or a body of political philosophers who met in its rooms on Wednesday, does not agree to that course. They propose to restrict the Democratic Party of New York to those who voted for BRYAN and the "regular" candidate for Governor, whoever he may have been. How they propose to carry the city with this select body they do not explain, but they have given their fellow-citizens to understand that at least they themselves continue to be in favor of repudiation and free riot, the people of the United States and of the City of New York to the contrary notwithstanding.

In presenting its plea for financial support the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children supports its claim by a record of good work done which cannot fail to appeal strongly to the charitable. It is the quiet, every-day work of this society rather than the "cases" which occasionally attract public attention that commend it to generous support. It does a great deal to mitigate the misery of poor and neglected little ones and to save them not only from the pangs of destitution, but from drifting into degradation and crime. Its work lessens the burden of public agencies for dealing with pauperism and crime, and its liberal support is in the interest of public economy, while it enables the rich and well-to-do to tax themselves quietly for purposes that can be better and more economically effected by private than by public efforts. The office of the society is at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and its Treasurer is DALLAS B. PRATT.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Examination of certain large bronze vessels exhumed at Pompeii has revealed that the Greeks and Romans made use 2,000 years ago of the tubular form of boiler construction, which modern engineers reinvented not many years ago, and which is now regarded as one of their crowning achievements. These old contrivances were not designed to stand steam pressure, of course, their purpose being merely to heat water or wine, but several of them are provided with real water grates and other tubes to facilitate the rapid circulation of the contained liquid and increase the effective furnace area. These interesting proofs of the ingenuity and knowledge in physics possessed by the ancients have long been on view in the National Museum, but the principle they illustrate was not noticed until after it had been laboriously thought out again and successfully applied to the boilers of to-day.

—Few more curious testamentary freaks are recorded than that of a man who died last month at Arras, in the North of France. In accordance with instructions minutely set down in this person's will, a friend of his followed the funeral cortège to the cemetery, and, after the priest had said the last prayers, produced two large bottles of gin. One of these he emptied upon the newly made grave, while the contents of the other he carefully divided among such of the assembled mourners as cared to partake. Most of them, it may be noted, made no objection to receiving and disposing of this strange legacy on the spot.

—Two men whom The Augusta (Me.) Journal describes as "Bangor drummers" are quoted by that paper as saying that they recently saw "a big red fox hot on the trail of a panting buck." Now a fox is so much like a dog that, little things like habits and disposition apart, the story need excite no incredulity. Still, the "drummers," would have won more instant belief if they had stated just how big the fox was—it would have been easy to make him as large as a Shetland pony—and real masters of the art of narration, instead of separating the words "red" and "hot" by the modified substantive would have linked them with a hyphen. Then there would have been no uncertainty as to why the buck panted.

—Considering that the cars on the elevated road are nearly twice as long as those used by the surface companies, four lights in the former will not illuminate them nearly so well as three do the latter. Then the Manhattan cars are almost all paneled and ceiled with dark-colored woods. This tint serves an obvious economic purpose, since the accumulating grime of years attracts but little attention on it, but the absorption of light is something enormous. A single lamp in a car whose interior was nearly or quite white would be of more effective value than half a dozen in one lined with black. White woodwork, however, would cry aloud for soap and water in about a week, so of course the Directors will never think of using it.

—One of the Chicago papers expresses intense surprise, and to the extent of half a column, because the press of this city, instead of being thrown into a paroxysm of rage by Dr. PARKHURST's remarks on the sins of husbands, has gone on talking quite calmly about other topics, such as politics, Cuba, civil service reform, and the musical glasses. This manifestation of amazement is interesting, simply because it implies what Chicago would have done in such a case, and thereby illustrates the vast difference between its stage of development and New York's. There the abnormal sensitiveness of a youthful community still exists, with a marked tendency to regard criticism as insult. Here people are surer of themselves nowadays, and are therefore less irritable, and not at all disposed to get excited when charged with real shortcomings or with imagined ones. The good Doctor's remarkable assertions were duly considered by New Yorkers, but as nothing in particular would have been accomplished by vehement denials that his charges are true, the wisdom of making them was not apparent.

PERSONAL.

—While Police Commissioner FREDERICK D. GRANT was in Connecticut this week, he visited the old GRANT homestead, at East Windsor Hill, now occupied by Mr. ROSWELL GRANT. Parts of the house were built over 200 years ago, and it resembles in external appearance the mansion erected by JOHN HANCOCK. The front hall and the staircase are of particular interest to Colonial antiquarians. An ancestor of Col. GRANT once occupied the house.

—A wise and graceful thing has just been done at the University of Christiana, by the founding of a special chair of natural science and zoology for Dr. FRITHJOF NANSEN. The great Scandinavian explorer has accepted the honor, and as the duties of the position are to be whatever he chooses to make them, they will in nowise interfere with the accomplishment of his plans for solving the mysteries of the arctic regions. Its emoluments, on the other hand, will be of material use to him in this work, especially as they will enable him to ignore the fact that journeys to the far North are expensive and productive of no profits—except occasionally from venturesome publishers.

—Judge J. I. C. HARE of Philadelphia, whose resignation was sent to Gov. HASTINGS this week, retires from the bench after a continuous service of forty years. Though now an old man, his present action is not prompted by failing strength and consequent incapacity to do any more work, but, as The Philadelphia Ledger gracefully says, "by a desire to contribute to legal literature the rich fruits of his study and observation." The Ledger adds: "His modest and gentle nature could not conceal his ability and genius. A member of an honored Philadelphia family, which has given numerous sons to the learned professions, Judge HARE, by his purity of life, his nobility of purpose, his conscientious devotion to duty, and his great learning and attainments, has done honor to his ancestry, afforded pardonable pride to his contemporaries, and given to posterity that example which is a precious heritage."

—One of the most eminent colored men in the South is the Rev. Dr. J. W. E. BOWEN, Professor of Theology at Gammon University, Atlanta. He was born in New Orleans, but was educated at the North, and holds the degree of Ph. D. Ordained at Springfield, Mass., in 1884, Dr. BOWEN has been in charge of churches in Boston, New York, Baltimore, and Washington, and before taking his present position was Professor of Mathematics and Languages in Central Tennessee College at Nashville, of Systematic Theology in Morgan College at Baltimore, and of Hebrew in Howard University at Washington. He is now making a tour of the South with the intention of interesting young negroes in the possibilities that are open to them in Africa. In a recent lecture at New Orleans he told his hearers that they must now think for themselves, and try to evolve racial characteristics that will free them from the sense of inferiority. He does not believe that in the survival of the fittest the negro is doomed to go under.

—JOHN Y. MCKANE's exclamation, "May GOD help my wife!" uttered when he heard that Gov. MORTON had again refused to pardon him, has a very pious and pathetic sound, when considered abstractly, but the implied reproach can well be ignored by the Governor and every one else conversant with the case. McKANE has not yet reached the point of recognizing the gross and dangerous criminality of the acts for which he was sent to prison. He has never expressed the slightest regret for them, much less any repentance, and from none of his reported conversations can one conclude anything except that he would, if opportunity offered, resume as soon as released the practices for which he is now undergoing deserved punishment. When on trial his attitude was that of a martyr, and he has preserved it ever since. In the light of these facts, the words quoted above are seen to be merely a refusal to hold himself responsible for the present condition of his family, and while it would doubtless be inaccurate to describe them as insincere, there is no reason at all why they should excite pity—for McKANE himself.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

The Times and Its Motto.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Herald, Dec. 1.

THE NEW YORK TIMES sticks to its original motto, "All the news that's fit to print," and lives up to it.

The Luxury of Smoking.

From The Chicago News.

The report that the Prince of Wales smokes three-dollar cigars will not rouse any envy in the breast of the man who owns a black cob pipe.

The Adjutant General.

From The Buffalo Express.

We don't believe that any member of the present staff of the National Guard should be made Adjutant General. Politics in the staff has always been the curse of the Guard.

Boston's Gilded Dome.

From The Waterbury (Conn.) American.

We learn from The Holyoke Transcript that it costs $5,000 to gild the dome of the Massachusetts State House, in Boston, and that the work which was done eight years ago must be done over again. We call this cheap. Five thousand dollars every eight years—why, in the spirit of Daniel Webster, we would gladly pay it ourselves just to know that it was there.

Anti-Trust Legislation.

From The Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal.

The Republican Party has taken the initiative in anti-trust legislation. In the new Congress the defects of the present law should be considered and rectified, so that it will be an easy matter for the Attorney General of the United States to overthrow any combine of monopoly-oppressing character which may be organized. It is possible to do this, and it is a public necessity that it shall be done.

Sweet Potatoes.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

Our old-fashioned Georgia sugar yam has practically been displaced by a more prolific but inferior article. It has vanished like our imperial and matchless Indian peach. Virginia cannot make amends with her Spanish sweet potato that our Georgia folks do not fancy. The people north of us cook sweet potatoes with sugar, but this is a poor substitute for the olden, golden, luscious, vanished sugar yam that distilled its own sweetness and glorified 'possum and all other auxiliary edibles.

Teachers Who Need to be Taught.

From The Beaufort (S. C.) New South.

We have no hesitation in saying that it would be far better for all parties concerned to close some of the schools now opened altogether rather than have them degraded by the class of ignoramuses that pretend to teach the pupils that are under their charge. There are persons holding certificates to teach who couldn't read a page in the primer if their lives depended upon it, and who cannot pronounce correctly the commonest and simplest words of their mother tongue. This class of alleged teachers dare not even attempt to write a simple application for a school, but are compelled to get some one else to write it for them.

A Shark Story of Great Merit.

From The Sun.

Why should the story of Jonah and the whale be doubted when we not only have the experience of the Englishman, James Bartley, who lived in the stomach of a whale for a day and a half, but also the following equally veracious story which was published about the date of the occurrence, and attracted much attention at the time? It is true that it relates to a shark, but that makes no difference, as it is by no means certain that the "big fish" that swallowed Jonah was a whale.

The story, as I remember it, was that while a vessel was sailing in the Mediterranean, having on board two passengers, father and son, the former died on the voyage. In burying the body at sea an axe and grindstone, among other articles, were put into the sack that the body might sink the more quickly. Scarcely, however, had the sack been launched over the side of the vessel when the son, frantic with grief, plunged overboard and at once sank. Meanwhile, on the following day, the sailors caught a huge "man-eating shark" that had been following the vessel for several days, as is its habit when there is sickness on board. While it was lying on deck one of the sailors heard a peculiar sound proceeding from its carcass, and on cutting it open, what was the amazement of the crew to find the son turning the grindstone while the father was sharpening the axe preparatory to cutting their way out into daylight! It appears that the father had only been in a trance, and both had been swallowed by the shark. After this story, I ask, who can doubt the story of James Bartley? WILLIAM L. STONE.

MOUNT VERNON, Nov. 26.

Where Mother Is.

By George Cooper in Philadelphia Sunday School Times.

In the crimson and gold of the setting sun
The white little lambs o'er the meadows run;
And the birds wing their way to the sweet home nest,
Where is waiting the one that loves them best.
There's a voice in the breeze that goes wandering by,
And a whisper that falls from the deepening sky;
Oh, the mother heart calls to each weary rover,
And where mother is, home is, the wide world over!

'Tis the song of the brook on its silvery way,
The crickets have chirped it with darkening day;
And the first pearly star in the azure dome
Seems to whisper a message sweet of home.
In the bud and the leaf and the slumbering flower
There's a thought of the peace of the rest-giving hour,
When the mother heart calls to each weary rover,
And where mother is, home is, the wide world over!

Now the brown bees have ended their day-long quest,
The butterflies folded their wings to rest;
And the twinkle of lights in the cottage pane
Tells of joy that has blest the hearth again.
And I read in the eyes of the little ones sweet,
In the shouts of delight, and the pattering feet,
Oh, the mother heart calls to each weary rover,
And where mother is, home is, the wide world over!

SATOLLI GETS HIS RED HAT

A CONSISTORY IN THE THRONE ROOM OF THE VATICAN.

His Holiness the Pope Presides, and Is Loudly Cheered as He Enters—Martinelli Confirmed as Archbishop.

ROME, Dec. 3.—A public consistory was held in the Throne Hall of the Vatican today, the ceremonies beginning at 10 o'clock. The hall was thronged as the Pope entered, his Holiness being borne aloft in the sedia gestatoria. As he appeared in the hall the entire assembly fell upon their knees.

After the Pope took his seat upon the throne a brief service was held, which was followed by the distribution of red hats to the recently appointed Cardinals. The bestowal of the hats was made by the Pope himself. Cardinal Satolli, recently Papal Delegate to the Catholic Church in the United States, was the first one to receive the hat, and after him came Cardinals Ferrata, Agliardi, Jacobini, Cretoni, Pierotti, and Prisco.

After the ceremonies were over the new Cardinals went to the Sistine Chapel and the Pope retired from the hall in the manner in which he entered. As his Holiness was raised aloft he was saluted with cries of "Viva Pope and King."

Among the appointments of new Bishops announced at the consistory was that of the Rev. Edward J. O'Dea of Portland, Oregon, to be Bishop of Nesqually, Oregon.

In the published announcements of the proceedings of the Papal Consistory at the Vatican to-day, it is stated that the Rev. E. F. Prendergast of Philadelphia has been appointed titular Bishop of Scillio, and Mgr. Martinelli, Papal Delegate to the United States, has been confirmed in the rank and title of Archbishop of Ephesus. The vacancies in the sacred congregations of the Propaganda, Studies, Index, and Lauretane have been assigned to Cardinal Satolli.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 3.—The Rev. Edward F. Prendergast has heard nothing from Rome of his elevation to the titular Bishopric of Scillio, and seemed much surprised at the news. Father Prendergast is Vicar General of this archdiocese, and for the past twenty-two years has been rector of St. Malachi's Church.

TESTIMONIAL TO BAYARD.

London Daily Telegraph Receiving Many Subscriptions.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Daily Telegraph to-morrow will publish interviews with the chief officers of a number of trades unions regarding its proposal to establish a fund by popular subscription for the purpose of purchasing a suitable gift for Ambassador Bayard as a token of the respect and goodwill of the British people. All these officials expressed approval of the plan.

The paper announces that it already has received about thirty subscriptions, including one from Lord Mayor Phillips and one from Sir Edwin Arnold.

In its issue to-morrow The Daily Chronicle will publish an article on the proposal of The Daily Telegraph to open a public subscription for the purpose of presenting a National Christmas gift to Ambassador Bayard.

The Chronicle, while admitting The Telegraph's kindly motives and Mr. Bayard's claim to regard, condemns the suggestion as improper, and opposed to diplomatic etiquette. The mere idea, it says, is enough to bring cold perspiration to the brow of the most deserving diplomat. Mr. Bayard, however much he may appreciate the good will of the proposal, cannot possibly accept such a gift. He will foresee that the proposal will be ridiculed in the United States as a journalistic advertisement.

The Chronicle suggests that distinguished Englishmen give a banquet to Mr. Bayard to show the estimation in which he is held here.

BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE.

The Duke of Devonshire Elected President of the Organization.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Duke of Devonshire, in a speech before the British Empire League to-day, said that the idea of imperial unity was progressing in some of the colonies as a practical movement, though those engaged in the movement were in some degree disappointed. Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain, he said, were in sympathy with the idea, but probably the time had not yet arrived to settle the proposals of the Ottawa Conference. Still, the developments were tending toward unification.

Mr. R. R. Dobell moved that the meeting proceed to the election of officers of the league for the ensuing year, and the motion was carried. The Duke of Devonshire was elected President. Mr. A. J. Balfour and the Marquis of Dufferin were among the Vice Presidents chosen, and R. R. Dobell, J. M. MacDonald, Sir Donald A. Smith, and Sir Charles Tupper were chosen, among others, as members of the council. All of the elections were unanimous.

THE DOCK LABORERS' STRIKE.

The Bremen Men Make an Agreement with Their Employers.

HAMBURG, Dec. 3.—The striking dock laborers held several meetings this forenoon to discuss the matter of the refusal of the employers to submit the dispute to a board of arbitration, and it was decided to ask the strikers' committee to declare a general strike.

BREMEN, Dec. 3.—The strike of the dock laborers is at an end so far as Bremen is concerned. The strikers held a meeting today and adopted an agreement concluded between the warehouse company and a committee of the strikers for the settlement of the differences, and the strikers will return to work.

ENGLAND WILL REPAY EGYPT.

Will Return the Money from the Reserve for the Soudan War.

CAIRO, Dec. 3.—As a result of the decision of the Court of Appeals at Alexandria, sustaining the judgment of the Egyptian Mixed Tribunal, declaring that the money taken from the Egyptian reserve for the purposes of the Soudan expedition must be returned, Lord Cromer, British Diplomatic Agent, has informed the Egyptian Government that England will repay to the Commissioners of the Caisse the £500,000 advanced by them, together with such other sums to the Egyptian Treasury as were required for the purposes of the Dongola expedition.

The conditions of the amount of interest and the repayment of the principal are to be settled hereafter.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Globe publishes a news agency dispatch from Bombay, saying that the mortality from famine in the Belapur and Belgaum districts is steadily increasing. Hundreds of persons have died from starvation in the Conda district.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—A mass meeting of the Farmers' Union was held in Lyons to-day, at which the dealers in salt meats resolved in favor of the exclusion of American pork products, in view of the fall in the price of swine.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The condition of Frederick Kast, one of the defendants in the action of Earl Russell against his mother-in-law, Lady Scott, and others, for criminal libel, is very serious. He is suffering from pneumonia, and is delirious, so that it will be impossible to take his deposition to-day, as was intended.

THE GERMAN LIBEL TRIAL.

Prince Hohenlohe Testifies in Behalf of the Prosecution.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The trial of the five editors, Baron von Luetzow and Herren Foellmar, Leckert, Plovetz, and Berger, charged with libeling Count von Eulenberg, Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, and Prince Alexander von Hohenlohe, which was begun here yesterday, was continued today.

Prince Hohenlohe was called to the witness stand, and in answer to a question, said that the assertion that the defendant, Leckert, had interviewed him meant nothing at all. Under the pretence that he had an important communication to make, Leckert had forced his way into the official ante-chamber at Breslau, and accosted him (Prince Hohenlohe) at the door, asking a question upon some matter or other of a wholly trifling nature. It was possible, he said, that Leckert had asked if Count Kapnist would succeed Prince Lobanoff as Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to which question he received the answer that the witness knew nothing about Prince Lobanoff's successor and had no time to waste. The whole incident, he added, was utterly insignificant.

Baron Marschall von Bieberstein was called to the stand. He said he was not acquainted with either Baron von Luetzow or Herr Leckert. Under the supposition that he had been approached by a reporter at Breslau, who was unable to take notes in French, he said, he had written out the Czar's toast for him, which was verified by a Russian official. The wrong version of the toast, he said, was due to a mistake of the reporter. Afterward it appeared that Baron von Luetzow was the author of the assertion that the false version had emanated from the Foreign Office.

Col. Gade of the War Office testified that von Luetzow, when he was employed by Major Tausch, at the instance of Gen. Bronsart von Schillendorf, to discover the authorship of certain articles, falsely accused Herr Kukutsch, a member of the Press Bureau, of having supplied them. Luetzow received 100 marks for his discovery, of which amount he alleged he paid Kukutsch 50 marks and produced a receipt therefor.

Herr Kukutsch then testified. He denied that he wrote the articles referred to, and declared that the receipt produced for 50 marks was a forgery. He added that von Luetzow was a liar.

An angry scene followed, and the court adjourned. Interest in the case is increasing.

SOMALIS TO BE PUNISHED.

For the Murder of Italians at Magadoxo, Africa.

ROME, Dec. 3.—In the chamber of Deputies to-day the Marquis Visconti Venosti, Minister of Foreign Affairs, confirmed the reports from Zanzibar of the murder of the Italian Consul, Signor Cecchi, the Captains, and a number of other officers of the Italian warships Volturno and Staffetta, and the wounding of 100 or more other Italians by Somalis at Magadoxo. The men had fallen into an ambuscade and were attacked without any warning.

The Government, the Minister said, would take energetic measures to punish the Somalis who were guilty of the outrage.

The Marquis said that the confirmatory reports showed that fourteen Italians had been killed, together with a number of the escorts of the Italians whose caravan was attacked during the night. Twenty-seven bodies were recovered by a rescue party which hurried to the scene from Magadoxo when the news of the fighting reached there. The rescuers arrested a number of the Somalis who participated in the massacre and punished them appropriately. Many of the Somali tribesmen were also killed by the Italians in the fight that followed the attack on the caravan.

EDWARD H. SOTHERN MARRIED.

Virginia Harned Is Mrs. Sothern—Ceremony in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—Edward H. Sothern, the popular actor, and Virginia Hicks, known on the stage as Virginia Harned, were married to-day in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, in this city. The ceremony was private, the only persons present besides the bride and groom and the clergyman being Samuel Sothern, Edward's brother, and a member of his company, and Mrs. Carl, Mrs. Sothern's sister.

Miss Harned, who has not acted since she resigned her rôle in "An Enemy to the King" to Miss Hampton, came to Philadelphia this morning.

The marriage was announced some time ago, but it was understood that it would be deferred until after the close of the dramatic season.

Mr. Sothern has been a conspicuous and popular actor since his successful portrayal of the bashful English Captain in "One of Our Girls," in 1886. He had then been on the American stage three or four years. He has been a "star," under the management of Daniel Frohman, since 1887. He is the second son of the late E. A. Sothern (Lord Dundreary.) His elder brother, Lytton, died many years ago.

Miss Harned has been on the stage about eight years, and her best work has been done in Mr. Sothern's company, as the adventuress in "The Maister of Woodbarrow," Drusilla Ives in "The Dancing Girl," the heiress in "Letterblair," and Julie in "An Enemy to the King." She has been married before, and recently received a divorce from her first husband.

Edes—Williamson.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 3.— At 8 o'clock this evening Miss Grace Williamson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Williamson, was married to Mr. Henry Herbert Edes in Kings Chapel, the Rev. Howard N. Brown and the Rev. Charles G. Ames officiating. The church was simply but effectively decorated with palms and evergreens.

There was a peculiar appropriateness about the wedding taking place in Kings Chapel, as Mr. Edes is its historian, and has also been President of the Unitarian Club. The personal popularity of both bride and groom drew together about 250 of the best-known society people of Boston and vicinity to witness the ceremony. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 370 Marlborough Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Edes will be at home Wednesdays in February, on Buckingham Street, Cambridge.

Don't Want Riverside Drive Marred.

A committee of West Side merchants appeared before the Dock Commissioners yesterday, to protest against the building of sheds on the piers at the foot of West Seventy-seventh and Seventy-ninth Streets, for housing coal and brick. President O'Brien said that no permits had been granted for such structures.

Permits were granted only for the unloading of cargoes. Commissioner Einstein said that while he was in sympathy with the committee, he did not think that it would be fair to revoke any permits now held without proper notice. It was finally decided to give another hearing before existing permits expire, and give both sides an opportunity to be heard.

The Dock Board yesterday reinstated Dock Master Brady, in accordance with a Supreme Court order. He will be tried again by the Board on charges other than those on which he was originally dismissed.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 3.—The Ridgewood Hotel was damaged $3,000 by fire to-day.

SUMMIT, N. J., Dec. 3.—Amsinck's greenhouse was damaged $5,000 by fire this morning.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 3.—The boiler house of the Variety Iron Works was burned this morning; loss, $25,000.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 3.—The Third Avenue Methodist Church was burned last night; loss, $50,000; insurance, $30,000.

CORONADO, Fla., Dec. 3.—The Coronado Hotel was burned to the ground Monday night. Everything was lost, but all the occupants escaped uninjured. There was no insurance.

VINELAND, N. J., Dec. 3.—The Administration Building, the finest structure on the grounds of the New Jersey Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, was burned last night. It was the gift of R. D. Maxham of Vineland. The building cost about $30,000, and was insured for $12,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The Lind Block, 28 to 34 Market Street, the building which was the Fenian headquarters when the Canadian raid was planned in 1866, and also one of the few buildings which were within the range of the great fire of 1871, and escaped destruction, was to-day damaged to the extent of $35,000 by fire.

THE MANUSCRIPT SOCIETY.

First Public Concert of the Season at Chickering Hall.

The Manuscript Society, which is devoted to the public performance of musical compositions still in manuscript, gave the first public concert of its eighth season at Chickering Hall last night. The society is now in a highly prosperous condition, and its permanent existence may be regarded as secure. Its membership has reached about 1,000, of whom about 100 are active composers. This list embraces most of the American writers of music who have good standing, as well as some who hope to earn standing through the agency of the society. The character of the concerts given by the organization has shown a large improvement, and no doubt some of that improvement is due to the fact that the concerts enable composers to hear their own works, and thus gain that experience in writing which would be denied otherwise to some of them.

This is one of the best achievements of the Manuscript Society. It is undeniable that no man can learn to write for the orchestra unless he can hear how his orchestration sounds, and thus learn to avoid bad combinations. Another advantage of this organization is that it affords an opportunity to try experiments, which conductors, who are giving concerts for a living, might not care to risk. Yet experiments are worth trying, and often it is the unexpected that succeeds. There are few conductors, for instance, who would have undertaken to offer in one concert so many compositions made after Dr. Dvorak's theory of National music as were offered last night. Yet the performance of these works, some of them wholly experimental, gave an element of interest which might otherwise have been lacking.

It will be remembered that Dr. Dvorak said our folk music was to be found among the Indians and negroes, and that our composers ought to make use of it. Thereupon he set to work and showed us how to do it, whereby he got great glory in New York, London, and Berlin, and much contumely in Boston, Mass. In last night's programme the following numbers were plainly the outcome of Dr. Dvorak's precept and example: "Indian Rhapsody," by Paul Miersch, New York; overture, "In the Sunny South," by Henry Schoenfeld, Chicago; "Pickaninny Serenade," Rudolf Aronson, New York, and "Two Negro Idyls," Henry F. Gilbert, Boston.

All these compositions were novel in thematic material and interesting as experiments in a fruitful field. The most satisfactory of them was Mr. Miersch's rhapsody, written on themes derived from the songs and dances of the Ute Indians. It was successful because the composer was contented to take his themes unadulterated, give them civilized harmonies, write frankly and unaffectedly, and not attempt any elaborate working out except in the way of orchestral color. In this, indeed, he spread his palette liberally with tints, and there was hardly an instrument that did not have a solo. Mr. Miersch's composition was effective and very pleasing to hear. The orchestration was sound and well knit, and the Indian themes were piquant. The work ought to find a permanent place in the concert room.

Prof. John K. Paine's overture to "As You Like It" and Frederic Grant Gleason's symphonic poem "Edris" were the academic contributions to the programme. Prof. Paine's overture is well made, and well scored, but it lacks all emotional raison d'etre. It is a work of the study, not of the forest of Arden. Mr. Gleason's symphonic poem is a very long and very dreary waste of commonplace, though it it tolerably well scored. Two pretty songs by Louis R. Dressler were sung by Grant Odell, and two really charming songs, one by Arthur Foote and one by Margaret Lang, were sung excellently by Mrs. Grossmith. Silas G. Pratt conducted all the orchestral numbers with care and skill, and the work of the band showed that the music had been well rehearsed.

NO CHARMS IN THIS MUSIC.

Mr. Stokes Beats a Drum When Mrs. Cross's Pupils Sing.

George W. Stokes, an Inspector of Sewers, who lives at 131 Manhattan Avenue, was summoned to the Harlem Court yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Cornell to answer a complaint made by Mrs. A. H. Cross, a teacher of vocal music, who lives next door to him at 129 Manhattan Avenue, and who charged him with annoying her in a most grievous way.

Mrs. Cross is a tall, handsome brunette. She dresses in good style, and is prosperous in her profession. She is less than thirty years of age. Mr. Stokes is over fifty years of age, with iron gray hair and mustache. He is tall, portly, and well dressed.

In her complaint, Mrs. Cross stated that she gives lessons to her numerous pupils in the back parlor of her house, and that, whenever she begins a lesson, Mr. Stokes begins to beat a bass drum in the back parlor of his house, and varies the drum beats by hammering on the wall between the two houses. This is kept up as long as the lesson continues.

Mrs. Cross said that she had written to Mr. Stokes, asking him to cease his annoyance and had expostulated personally with him, but had been treated contemptuously every time.

Mr. Stokes said in reply that Mrs. Cross's music lessons were a perfect torture to him. She had a baby grand piano, which he believed rested on glass and had a steel sounding board over it in order that it should make as much noise as possible.

If a chord was struck on the piano, even the pulleys on the windows of his house vibrated, and as the music lessons continued all day long, he and his family had no peace, and he felt sometimes as though he would become distracted.

Mrs. Cross and her pupils did not sing any songs, but just kept up a continual yawp all day long. Mr. Stokes said that he felt that he had as much right to make a noise in his house as Mrs. Cross had in hers. The Magistrate said that he did not think he had jurisdiction in the case. He could hardly take a complaint of disorderly conduct, as Mr. Stokes's actions did not tend to a breach of the peace. Besides, if Mr. Stokes were fined it would not stop him from beating his drum. The case was one for a civil court to settle, and Mrs. Cross's remedy lay in securing an injunction against Mr. Stokes in a civil suit. The Magistrate then dismissed the case.

The Gaiety Theatre Closed.

The Gaiety Theatre closed last night. The production of "Forget-Me-Not," by Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Mr. Frederick Paulding, and the stock company, was undertaken as an experiment. Leonel E. Lawrence, the new manager, announces that he will make alterations and improvements in the theatre, such as the contemplated productions of both original and tried plays seem to demand. The house, he says, will consequently remain closed next week. On Dec. 14 the theatre will reopen under a new name, with the production of a romantic comedy by Frederick Paulding. Jeffreys Lewis will appear as the heroine. Each play will run for two weeks. The stage will be under the direction of Mr. Paulding. Among the novelties announced as in preparation are a comedy by Sardou, a new American drama, and Alphonse Daudet's pastoral drama, "L'Arlesienne," with the original music, by Bizet.

De Angelis in "Brian Boru."

Jefferson De Angelis, the comedian, signed a contract yesterday with F. C. Whitney to appear in the rôle of Pat O'Hara in "Brian Boru." Mr. De Angelis, who will appear at the Broadway Theatre Dec. 21, replaces Richard Carroll, who joins Camille D'Arville and the Kismet Opera Company Jan. 4. Stanislaus Stange and Julian Edwards are writing an opera for Mr. De Angelis, in which he intends to star next season.

Cremonini Is Indisposed.

In consequence of the indisposition of Cremonini, the production of "La Traviata," announced for to-night at the Metropolitan Opera House, has been postponed. "Lucia" will be substituted, with the following cast: Mme. Melba, Lucia; Campanari, Ashton; Ceppi, Edgardo; Mancinelli will conduct.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Announces that they will sell excursion tickets to Washington and return account Inauguration at a rate of $8.00 for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale March 1, 2, 3, and 4; good to return March 4 to 8 inclusive.—Adv.

SEVENTY-FIVE WERE KILLED

A CYCLONE IN THE WEST INDIES THAT DID MUCH DAMAGE.

Other Lives May Have Been Lost by the Terrible Visitation—Ordinary Streams Flooded the Valleys.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Colonial Office has received a dispatch from Plymouth, the capital of Montserrat, stating that seventy-five persons on that island perished in a cyclone that passed over the Windward and Leeward Islands.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 3.—Advices received here to-day show that a disastrous cyclone has passed over the Windward and Leeward Islands. The wind blew with terrific violence, and was accompanied by a very heavy rainfall. The many mountain streams on the various islands were soon transformed into torrents that swept into and over the valleys, carrying everything before them. The loss of life is known to have been great, but as yet it is impossible to say how many persons perished, and it will be probably several days before even the approximate number will be known, as reports from the smaller and more remote islands will be difficult to obtain.

Many Persons Drowned.

From the advices now at hand, it appears that the Island of St. Vincent, one of the Windward group, and the Island of Montserrat, one of the Leeward group, suffered severely. A number of sugar, coffee, and cotton estates were inundated, and in some cases the entire crops were torn out by the roots and carried into the sea. Many of the persons drowned were negroes who lived in the vicinity of the watercourses, and who had little if any warning of the approaching floods.

Immense damage to property was also done by floods in the Islands of Trinidad and Barbados, but so far as known no lives were lost on those islands.

Montserrat, which belongs to Great Britain, is about eleven miles long and seven miles wide, containing an area of forty-seven square miles. The population is about 10,000. About two-thirds of the surface is mountainous and barren, but the rest is well cultivated. The chief products are sugar, limes, rum, and molasses, but cotton, arrow root, and tamarinds are also exported. The capital of the island is Plymouth.

St. Vincent, which also belongs to Great Britain, lies 100 miles west of Barbados. It is eighteen and a half miles long, eleven miles wide, and has an area of 147 square miles. Its population is about 41,000, the greater portion of whom are negroes. A chain of mountains traverses the island from north to south, and throws out lateral branches, between which are ravines which widen into valleys as they approach the seashore. Evidences of volcanic action are everywhere visible. In the interior is a volcanic mountain 3,000 feet high, the crater of which is half a mile in diameter. The climate is hot, and the annual rainfall is seventy-six inches. Shocks of earthquake are frequent, and hurricanes occur at intervals. The capital of the island is Kingston.

Trinidad, the most southerly of the West India islands, also belongs to Great Britain. Its area is 1,755 square miles. It is separated from the mainland of Venezuela by the Gulf of Paria, and the extreme points on the west coast are only thirteen and nine miles, respectively, from it. The aspect of the Island of Trinidad is different from that of the Caribbean islands generally. The mountains are not so lofty, and they extend in an east and west direction along the northern coast, clothed with stately forests, and their margins fringed with overhanging mangroves dipping into the sea. The islands are lovely and fertile valleys. The chief town, Port of Spain, is one of the finest in the West Indies. A remarkable phenomenon is a pitch lake near the village of La Brea, composed of bituminous matter floating on the surface of fresh water. The soil of the island is very rich and productive. The most important products are cocoa, sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, cotton, arrow root, cocoanut oil, and hides.

Barbados, also a British island, is the most easterly of the West India islands, and is the residence of the Governor General of the British Windward Islands. Its area is about 156 square miles, the greater portion of which is under cultivation. Shocks of earthquake are sometimes felt, and thunderstorms are frequent and severe, but hurricanes are the grand scourge of Barbados. In 1780 one of these destroyed 4,328 persons and property to the value of nearly £1,500,000, and in 1831 another destroyed 1,591 persons and property to the value of £1,600,000. The population is now about 175,000. The island is one of the most important in the West Indies.

IMPERIAL OPERA STRANDED

Col. Mapleson's Company Did Not Sing in Boston Last Night.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—After spending the entire forenoon in fruitless endeavors to secure musicians to take the place of the striking members of the orchestra which Col. J. H. Mapleson brought here from Philadelphia, Mr. Eugene Tompkins, proprietor of the Boston Theatre, was obliged to announce that the grand opera season was at an end. The manager of the theatre said:

"The grand opera season is ended because of the inability to secure another orchestra. We have been trying all the morning to get another orchestra together, but we could not do it in time. They would want four or five hours of rehearsal before a performance, and it could not be done in time. The company has entirely disbanded, but the artists will remain here, and, if possible, arrangements will be made for a sacred concert for Sunday evening for the benefit of the chorus and the employes of the company.

"The theatre will be closed to-night, and probably all the rest of the week, although if anything can be arranged for Saturday, the house will be opened that day. Next week we shall open with some dramatic performance."

There had been a large advance sale of tickets for the opera season, and, of course, the money will be refunded in all cases. We regret very much that this should happen. It is the first time for a good many years, certainly, that we have been obliged to close our doors in this way. The trouble is with the orchestra. Mr. Tompkins guaranteed their salaries in Boston, but they demanded that he pay them for the back salaries, amounting to $1,000, which were run up in Philadelphia. This Mr. Tompkins refused to do."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—1:20 A. M.—75 Thompson Street; Julius Poggi; damage trifling.

—6:35 A. M.—507 West Fifty-second Street; Elizabeth Blank; damage, $50.

—10:50 A. M.—13 East Thirty-second Street; Mrs. Susan Meade; no damage.

—2:35 P. M.—38 Catharine Street; Grunning & Co.; damage, $200.

—3 P. M.—429 East Seventy-third Street; Samuel Greenberg; damage, $700.

—3:20 P. M.—11 Third Avenue; Hinds & Noble; damage, $500.

—5:20 P. M.—242 West Seventy-third Street; F. J. Oakes; dwelling; damage trifling.

—6:55 P. M.—228 Seventh Street; occupants unknown; damage, $10.

—8:30 P. M.—1 Franklin Street; A. Cohen, tenement; no damage.

—9 P. M.—916 Fifth Street; Meyer, Benker & Hoering; no damage.

—9:45 P. M.—187 Rivington Street; B. Buchbinder; damage trifling.

—10:15 P. M.—1,874 Washington Avenue; Elizabeth Millins, dwelling; damage, $1,500.

Trains of the Royal Blue Line.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. Best and fastest service; parlor and dining cars. Station Central R. R. of New Jersey, foot Liberty St.—Adv.

DEATH OF MRS. FRANKO.

The Wife of the Musician Falls a Victim to Appendicitis.

Mrs. Cornelia Franko, the wife of Nahan Franko, the well-known musician, and daughter of Jacob Ruppert, the millionaire brewer, died at her home, Holland Court, Park Avenue and Ninety-second Street, at 9 o'clock last night, after an operation for appendicitis, performed upon her yesterday afternoon. The operation was performed by Drs. Lang and Meyer, and lasted several hours. After it was over, Mrs. Franko rallied, but soon grew weaker, and finally succumbed. She had been ill for four weeks from typhoid fever, and was just convalescent when the first symptoms of appendicitis set in. It was at first thought that she had peritonitis, but an examination yesterday morning convinced the physicians that an operation for appendicitis was a necessity. Preparations were accordingly made and the husband summoned from Philadelphia. At the time of her death there were present her parents, Col. Ruppert and Father Lemmel of St. Joseph's Church. She was unconscious for some time before the end came.

No arrangements have been made for the funeral. Mrs. Franko expressed a wish to be cremated, but it is not thought probable that this will be done, owing to the religious faith of her family.

The marriage of Mr. Franko and Miss Ruppert was a romantic one. Mr. Franko had just been divorced from his first wife, when he became engaged to Miss Ruppert in direct opposition to her parents, who objected to the musician on the ground of religion, he being a Hebrew and they Catholics. Then Mr. Franko became a Catholic, and, finding this of no avail, the couple went to Paterson, N. J., where they were married in the City Hall by Mayor Braun on July 2, 1895.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—The Women's Auxiliary of the New York Throat and Nose Hospital will give their annual fair in the pink ballroom at Sherry's to-day from 2 until 10 o'clock. Added to their attractions will be the Japanese tub for the children, attended by a little Japanese belle.

—Miss Daisy Hollins made her début at a reception given in her honor by her mother, Mrs. Frank C. Hollins, of 62 West Fifty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon. She wore a plain white satin gown, and carried a bouquet of white roses. She was assisted in receiving the guests by Miss Huntington, Miss Neeser, Miss Auchincloss, Miss Janeway, and Miss Talbot. The reception was followed by an informal dinner.

—Mrs. H. Pendleton Rogers gave a large débutante tea yesterday afternoon to introduce her daughter, at her residence, 35 West Forty-ninth Street. The débutante was prettily gowned in white satin, and carried pink roses, and wore violets in her corsage. The house was decorated with pink and white cut flowers. Among the young buds present were Miss Bronson, Miss Brooks, Miss Crocker, and Miss Whittaker.

—A "Dutch Market" fair and bazaar was opened in the lecture room of the Church of the Divine Paternity, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon. Many pretty girls and charming women acting as saleswomen were appropriately attired in quaint Dutch costumes. The proceeds of the affair, which will be concluded this evening, will be devoted to the Ta Kala Free Kindergarten and Young Men's Club of the East Side.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Col. A. L. Conger of Ohio is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Edward J. Phelps of Vermont is at the Clarendon.

—Congressman Richard C. Shannon is at the Buckingham.

—Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy, is at the Plaza.

—Col. John M. Wilson, United States Army, is at the Westminster.

—The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage of Washington, D. C., is at the Astor.

—Darius H. Ingraham, United States Consul General at Halifax, is at the Albemarle.

—Gen. A. Howard Hinkle of Cincinnati and Gen. T. S. Peck of Vermont are at the Holland.

—B. A. Cheney of Boston, H. E. Richards of Albany, and T. B. Fitch of Elmira are at the Metropole.

—R. T. Servis and B. M. Mathews of Boston and E. S. Jackson of Philadelphia are at the Savoy.

—James A. Gary and Oscar G. Murray of Baltimore and J. J. Cassatt of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

—Albert E. Davis of Troy, W. H. Harding of Baltimore, and A. L. Kingsbury of Chicago are at the Marlborough.

—Samuel B. Capen and E. Morton Elmer of Boston and H. B. Hegeman of Peekskill, N. Y., are at the Park Avenue.

—William Metcalf and T. C. Lindsay of Pittsburg, R. N. Grist of Philadelphia, and W. L. White of Syracuse are at the Gilsey.

—George S. Gatchell and William A. Blair of Buffalo, Paul Blatchford of Chicago, and David C. Robinson of Elmira are at the Imperial.

—H. B. Fuller and T. E. Spooner of Chicago, S. H. Collins and Henry Levis of Philadelphia, and S. H. Elmer of Cleveland are at the Everett.

—Thomas H. White and W. J. B. Patterson of Baltimore, E. F. Willcox of Washington, and T. B. Parsons of Boston are at the Grand.

—Prof. W. F. Sumner of Yale University, John V. Farwell of Chicago, and State Bank Superintendent Frank D. Kilburn are at the Murray Hill.

—Walter Callender of Providence, C. G. Rainier of Philadelphia, Edward T. Johnson of Buffalo, and F. H. Simpson of Cincinnati are at the Normandie.

—George E. Curtis of Toledo, J. H. Reed of Pittsburg, Joshua Wilbour of Providence, Henry H. Edes of Boston, and W. T. Carrington of Chicago are at the Manhattan.

—C. Leonard, P. H. Chase, and the Rev. J. McC. Bellows of New York, H. Miller of Philadelphia, and Mrs. E. P. Tenney and H. A. Tenney of New York are at the Brevoort House.

—Col. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War; Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton, ex-Mayor W. B. Kirk of Syracuse, Judge William J. Wallace of Albany, and James R. McKee of Saratoga are at the Hoffman.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Bean, Ladue & Clawson, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. A. Bean, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Callender, domestics; 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Normandie.

—Crippen, G. M. & Co., Saratoga, N. Y.; G. M. Crippen, millinery and dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery, 120 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. Dives, dry goods, 120 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Wayne De Forest, cloaks, shawls, carpets, and upholstery goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Normandie.

—Howland, The, Gow & Stark Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Pettis, gloves and laces; Hotel Imperial.

—Johnston & Shurts, New London, Conn.; J. P. Johnston, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

—Kaufman & Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

—Maguire & Dillon, Fall River, Mass.; M. J. Dillon, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; B. Dean, dry goods and notions; St. George Hotel.

—Steiner & Lobman, Montgomery, Ala.; W. Lobman, dry goods, &c.; 54 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

—Sullivan, Helbrick & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

—Taylor, William, Sons & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. P. Lyman, hosiery; 309 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

—White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. F. Bacon, rugs, 70 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Fitch James Stranahan.

Fitch James Stranahan, son of J. S. T. Stranahan, died at his father's home of apoplexy at 2:50 P. M. yesterday. Within a few hours before his death he appeared to be in his usual health. He died surrounded by the members of his family.

Mr. Stranahan was born about fifty-five years ago in Newark, N. J. He never married. His mother was Marianne Fitch, before her marriage to James S. T. Stranahan. She died in 1866.

Mr. Stranahan was graduated from Williams College in 1856. He was a member of the Sigma Phi Society. In 1872 he became a member of the firm of C. B. Lockwood & Co., at the Atlantic Dock. He continued with them until 1891, when he became Vice President of the Atlantic Dock Company, of which his father is President. During his father's illness he administered the affairs of the company.

Mr. Stranahan was a member of the Hamilton and Brooklyn Clubs and a life member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and also a member of the Liederkranz Society of this city.

The funeral services will take place from the house, corner of Union and Clinton Streets, Saturday at 2:30 P. M. The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs of the Church of the Pilgrims will officiate. Interment will be in the family plot at Greenwood Cemetery.

William B. Nye.

William B. Nye, the Registrar of the School of Arts of Columbia University, died Wednesday at his home, 107 East Seventieth Street, after a short illness, from acute Bright's disease. Mr. Nye was at his desk on Saturday afternoon, and apparently in the best of health. Sunday morning he complained of feeling ill, and from then on grew rapidly worse, and succumbed to the disease shortly after noon on Wednesday. Mr. Nye was a well-known figure in Columbia College, and highly esteemed as a courteous and unassuming gentleman. He was born sixty-three years ago in Ghent, this State, but while still an infant went to Fair Haven, Mass., which was really his home. There he went to school, and there he married. He engaged in various business enterprises, but soon evinced a great fondness for shorthand, in which he soon became an expert. At the time of his death he was considered an authority on Graham's system of stenography. In 1876 he came to this city as amanuensis of Prof. Egleston of Columbia College, and proved so valuable in this line of work that President Barnard made him his private secretary. On the death of Dr. Barnard he was appointed Registrar. He leaves a wife and two adult children—a son and a daughter. The funeral will be held this morning at 10:30 at his home. Interment will be in the New Bedford, Mass., cemetery.

George N. Curtis.

George N. Curtis of this city died in Paris, France, yesterday, in the sixtieth year of his age, from a stroke of paralysis. News was received by relatives here last Monday that Mr. Curtis had been stricken, and his two sons, Atherton and George Warrington Curtis, sailed on the Teutonic Wednesday. Mr. Curtis was born in 1836, at Calais, Me., and came to Brooklyn when about fourteen years of age. He became identified in business with gas and street railway enterprises, and was for years prominent in the Directory of the old Brooklyn City Railway Company. At the time of his death, though he had retired from active business, he was a Director in several of the New York City street railway companies. Mr. Curtis was a Mason of high standing, a member of the Metropolitan and Union League Clubs, and a member of the New England Society. His gifts to charity, though large, were made privately, and so quietly that few of his friends and relatives knew anything about them. He had been in Paris since the Summer of last year, and his health, until he was stricken, appeared to be excellent. He leaves a mother, a wife, two married sons, a brother, Jeremiah Curtis, and a sister, Mrs. Laura C. Bullard.

Leopold Bleier.

Leopold Bleier died yesterday at his home, 40 East Twenty-second Street, of kidney disease. He will be buried to-morrow in Greenwood Cemetery. There will be no religious services. The Masonic Lodge of Dobbs Ferry, of which he was a member more than twenty years, will conduct the ceremonies. Mr. Bleier was born in Austria May 13, 1830, and came to New York when twenty years old. He secured work at Dobbs Ferry in a mill, earning $40 a month, and after he had saved a few hundred dollars he conceived the idea of compressing yeast, and returned to this city to engage in business. He formed the firm of Bleier & Fleischmann, and started the business now controlled by the Fleischmann Company. Fifteen years ago Mr. Bleier was invalided by the dis

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Fares to Washington Inauguration Week Fixed by Traffic Men.

The Joint Traffic Association has approved of the following fares to Washington, D. C., and return, on account of the Presidential inauguration ceremonies, which were recommended by the Trunk Line and Central Passenger Committees:

Trunk Line Territory.—$8 per capita for the round trip from New York, and $10 from Pittsburg, Parkersburg, and Wheeling, via direct lines.

One fare per capita for the round trip, via direct lines, from Buffalo and Suspension Bridge.

Fares from other than the above points, via direct lines, to be 2 cents per mile per capita, short-line distance, (not to exceed the above specified fares,) but if via New York, 2 cents per mile to New York added to the arbitrary fare from that point. In accepting business from connecting lines via New York, the eight-dollar fare to be exacted as an arbitrary in every case.

Tickets to be sold and good going March 1, 2, 3, and 4, good returning to leave Washington not earlier than March 4, and not later than March 8, inclusive.

Central Passenger Committee Territory.—One fare per capita for the round trip. Tickets to be sold and good going March 1, 2, and 3, good returning to leave Washington not earlier than March 4, and not later than March 8, inclusive.

The fares west of Trunk Line territory to be so regulated as not to be lower than from Trunk Line Western teminal points.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO FUNDS.

Report of Expert Showing Some of the Former Manipulation.

The report of Expert Stephen Little to the Reorganization Committee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shows overstatements of net income to the amount of $2,721 068; miscbarges of worn-out equipment to profit and loss, instead of income, to the amount of $2,843,596; capitalization of charges to income under the title of "construction, main stem, &c.," to the amount of $2,064,741; capitalization of so-called improvements and betterments of leased or dependent roads to the amount of $3,575,453; total, $11,204,858.

This represents the extent of the manipulation of the income account by the former management of the property. In November, 1891, there was paid a stock dividend of 20 per cent. on the then capital stock of $14,784,600. The amount of the dividend was $2,956,920. In addition, cash dividends to the amount of $3,312,087 were paid in the period covered by the report. The latter amount represented supposed profits for the two years and nine months ended June 30, 1894. The stock and the cash dividends together amounted to $6,269,007. Of these dividends only $971,446 was earned, and that, too, without considering an investment of $3,656,773 in real estate and in the stock and bonds of subordinate companies.

Mr. Little found that in order to conceal the overstatements of net income two improvised profit and loss accounts were opened. One was a general adjustment account and the other was a securities adjustment account. The total floating debt was shown to be $16,212,730.

A semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent. will be paid in January on the preferred stock of the Southern Railway. The amount of the preferred stock is $55,000,000. At the end of the fiscal year, June 30, the company carried over $1,452,000.

The Northern Pacific Arraigned.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 3.—A number of the stockholders of the Yellowstone Park Association have brought an action in the United States Circuit Court against the Northern Pacific Railroad. The stockholders say they were told the railroad owned a controlling interest in the association, and that it guaranteed a dividend, but that by various changes, ending in the repudiation of a contract with the Park Association, the railroad was reaping all the benefit of the business. The plaintiffs ask that a receiver be appointed for the association, that the stock now held by the railroad company be canceled, and that the railway be restrained from voting the stock at the annual meeting to be held Dec. 7.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Railroads in Indian Trails.

While investigating the early railway projects in the Pennsylvania coal regions some time ago, one of the older officials of the Lehigh Valley Railroad unearthed some interesting facts, one of which he reported as follows: "In the construction of railroads through the anthracite coal region the engineers' lines have generally been those of the old Indian war paths, which would naturally prove to be the best suited for this purpose." The original Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad was also constructed along the line of the old Santa Fé Indian trail, thereby saving the projectors of the road a large item of expense for surveying.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Joint Traffic Association has withdrawn its order which forbade its lines to co-operate with Chicago-St. Paul lines in meeting the Canadian Pacific competition in excursion business.

—Charles F. Coaney, Secretary of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, who was stricken with typhoid fever Oct. 15, has rallied at his home at Summit, N. J., and is now convalescent.

—The Reorganization Committee of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company's bondholders has decided to extend the time for deposit of bonds to Jan. 1, 1897, subject to the 5 per cent. penalty.

—The Kentucky and Indiana Bridge Company is to be sold for the benefit of the bondholders. It may be acquired by the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railways.

—The State Railroad Commission has granted the application of the Greenwich and Schuylerville Electric Railroad Company for permission to construct its road. The application has been pending for over a year.

—The Central Passenger Association has authorized the use of a five-thousand-mile interchangeable ticket. Its adoption is not compulsory, and several roads have signified their intention of refusing to recognize the ticket.

—Henry B. Goodwin of Cambridge, Mass., has been appointed by Gov. Wolcott Railroad Commissioner of Massachusetts, to fill the vacancy created by the death of William J. Dole. Mr. Goodwin is a Democrat and was President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

—On a decision of the Court of Civil Appeals of Texas the case of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, Olcott, receiver, vs. the State of Texas, will be retried. The suit involved 170,880 acres of land patented to the railroad for siddings and switches.

—Wholesale grocers of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky propose to have freight rates on staple goods equalized by the transportation companies. They claim that existing rates favor Eastern dealings. A first demand will be the reduction on sugar rates from New Orleans.

—Commissioner Billings of Michigan reports the earnings of railroad companies in that State for September at $2,403,132, a decrease from September of last year of $160,085. The total earnings to Oct. 1 this year were $21,694,997. This is an increase over the same period of 1895 of $498,464, or 2.31 per cent.

—All the Western roads are not satisfied with the percentages allotted by the Western Freight Association. The Chicago and Northwestern has filed an application for an increase. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Burlington lines in Missouri have also entered protests. The Fort Scott road demurs against its allowance.

—"Immensely satisfactory" was yesterday the summary of Gen. Horace Porter, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, of the result of the recent annual inspection of the road. Its physical condition was found to be excellent and everything was in admirable order. Prospects of improvement in business with the new year were decidedly encouraging.

—Speaking of the Joint Traffic Association, Sir William C. Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who is on a visit to this city, said yesterday that his road is a member of it. He firmly believed in the association and considered its existence absolutely necessary for the railroad interests of the country. It had saved some of its members from bankruptcy, and it would be well, he said, if the West had such an organization.

Flint's Fine Furniture

A superb display of useful Holiday Gifts. Desk Chairs at $5.50.

AS TO ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

Pertinent Facts Concerning the Present Condition of the Islands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that rumors of the impending annexation of the Hawaiian Islands are being circulated, it will not be out of place to present a few facts which may be of interest to your readers.

Since the deposition of the Queen in 1893, the debt of Hawaii has been more than trebled, and the debt per capita for actual residents—those who under the law can become citizens—is greater than that of any other country in the world.

The present Government of Hawaii had its origin in an attempt to annex the islands to this country, and it exists to-day only through the expectation of its supporters that the United States will favor its annexation.

The number of voters is small, out of all proportion to the number of inhabitants. This is because few people will take the oath of allegiance to the new Government, implying, as it does, the doctrine of annexation to the United States.

The present Government and the merchants and sugar planters supporting it will not employ in any way those who will not further their schemes. Either the oath with its implication is taken or occupation is gone. Thus many have been and many more will be forced to take the oath to ward off actual starvation.

Any open expression favoring the autonomy of Hawaii is considered as treasonable by the existing Government.

Nine-tenths of the population are opposed to surrendering the independence of their country, but the present Government will soon, undoubtedly by duress, force them to an unwilling consent.

The utility of annexing the islands to the United States from our own standpoint seems questionable. They are far removed from our territory—as far as the Azores in the Atlantic; their area is small, and the islands, eight in number, are separated to considerable distances from each other. They are not in a compact mass, but strung out in a long line. There is but one safe harbor, and that on one of the least important island, Oahu. The islands have no resources except for the growth of a few food stuffs, and all naval and military supplies would have to be imported.

Less than an eighth of the area of the islands is cultivated, and that for a very limited variety of products. The climate, beautiful as it is, is unsuitable for continued exertion on the part of people of our race. The labor of the plantations has to be done almost entirely by Orientals, under a severe contract system.

The native population, which owns a large proportion of the cultivatable land, is averse to our form of Government, and would make an undesirable element in our voting population. Hence, besides being troublesome and expensive to maintain as an outlying strategical post, the Hawaiian Islands would be useless as an income-producing colony, and the embarrassing political problems to be solved, in justly dealing with necessarily alien institutions there, while keeping to the spirit of our Constitution in admitting Hawaii into our Union, either as a State, Territory, or county of California, seem to be insurmountable.

ALBERT B. CARTER, M. D.
EASTON, Penn., Nov. 30, 1896.

MRS. CUMMINGS A SUICIDE.

Suffering from Nervous Prostration, She Jumped from a Fire Escape.

Mrs. Eliza H. Cummings, a widow of Hillsborough, Ohio, fifty-five years old, committed suicide yesterday by throwing herself from the fire escape on the fifth story of the Empire Hotel, at Sixty-third Street and the Boulevard.

Two men who saw her fall say that after stepping from a window to the fire escape she looked around for a moment and then leaned over the rail as if measuring the distance to the pavement below. A moment later they saw her falling and heard the screams of a woman whose window she had passed in the descent.

Mrs. Cummings was suffering from nervous prostration. She came to New York with her niece, Miss L. H. Ditt of Hillsborough, for medical attendance. When her attendants went to the dining room for breakfast yesterday morning, Mrs. Cummings said that she did not feel well and asked that her breakfast be served in her room. As soon as she was left alone she committed the act described.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...7:07|Sun sets...4:33|Moon sets.... ....

HIGH WATER DEC. 4.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate
6:41 A. M.	7:02 A. M.	8:51 A. M.
7:14 P. M.	7:33 P. M.	9:22 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 4.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of
Britannia	Gibraltar	Nov. 18
California	Gibraltar	Nov. 18
Dresden	Bremen	Nov. 22
Finance	Colon	Nov. 24
Massilia	Gibraltar	Nov. 12
Monrovia	Gibraltar	Nov. 20
Mexico	Havana	Nov. 30
Olympia	Gibraltar	Nov. 19
Pocahontas	Gibraltar	Nov. 17
Seminole	Jacksonville	Nov. 29
Talisman	Savannah	1
Thingvalla	Christiansand	Nov. 20
Vigilancia	Havana	Nov. 28

SATURDAY, DEC. 5.

Euclid	St. Lucia	Nov. 27
Excelsior	New Orleans	Nov. 29
New York	Southampton	Nov. 28
San Marcos	Galveston	Nov. 28
Umbria	Liverpool	Nov. 28

SUNDAY, DEC. 6.

British Queen	Amsterdam	Nov. 23
Edam	Amsterdam	Nov. 24
El Paso	New Orleans	Dec. 1
La Champagne	Havre	Nov. 28
Oceana	Jamaica	Nov. 22

MONDAY, DEC. 7.

Bovic	Liverpool	Nov. 27
El Paso	New Orleans	Dec. 2
Pulda	Gibraltar	Nov. 30
Graphic	Hartlepool	Nov. 28
Maasdam	Rotterdam	Nov. 25
Ontario	London	Nov. 28
Orizaba	Havana	Dec. 1
Venezuela	La Guayra	Dec. 1

TUESDAY, DEC. 8.

California	Havre	Nov. 26
El Norte	New Orleans	Dec. 3
Kansas City	Swansea	Nov. 24
Knickerbocker	New Orleans	Dec. 2
Noordland	Antwerp	Nov. 28
State of California	Greenock	Nov. 28

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Colorado	Dec. 4	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Galileo	Dec. 5	Fern'b'o	301 Prod. Ex.
Adirondack	Dec. 5	Kingston	24 State St.
Campania	Dec. 5	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Dec. 5	London	1 Broadway.
Ardandhu	Dec. 5	Jeremie	24 State St.
Furnessia	Dec. 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Dec. 5	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Palatia	Dec. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Matinee	Dec. 5	Newcastle	22 State St.
Yumuri	Dec. 5	Havana	113 Wall St.
Amsterdam	Dec. 5	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Tallahassee	Dec. 5	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Louisiana	Dec. 5	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Cherokee	Dec. 5	Jacks'ville	Pier 29 E. R.
El Dorado	Dec. 5	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Francisco	Dec. 5	Hull	22 State St.
Leona	Dec. 5	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Oregon	Dec. 5	Naples	61 Broadway.
Bretagne	Dec. 5	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Trave	Dec. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Alvena	Dec. 8	Gonaives	24 State St.
Yumuri	Dec. 8	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Iroquois	Dec. 8	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Algonquin	Dec. 9	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
New York	Dec. 9	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Dec. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Werra	Dec. 9	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Dec. 9	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Vigilancia	Dec. 9	Havana	113 Wall St.
Siberian	Dec. 9	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Edam	Dec. 10	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Mexico	Dec. 10	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Finance	Dec. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Mississippi	Dec. 12	London	1 Broadway.
Venezuela	Dec. 12	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Harald	Dec. 12	Jamaica	9 Stone St.
Ontario	Dec. 12	London	22 State St.
Umbria	Dec. 12	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
State of Cal.	Dec. 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Alps	Dec. 12	Halifax	24 State St.
Champagne	Dec. 12	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Dec. 12	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Patria	Dec. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spree	Dec. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Madiana	Dec. 15	Wind'd Isl.	39 Broadway.
St. Louis	Dec. 16	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Dec. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Dec. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Dec. 19	London	1 Broadway.
Norwegian	Dec. 19	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Sarnia	Dec. 19	Naples	61 Broadway.
Lucania	Dec. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Dec. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Touraine	Dec. 19	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Hevelius	Dec. 19	Fern'b'o	301 Prod. Ex.
Spaarndam	Dec. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Dec. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Gregory	Dec. 21	N. Brazil	68 Gold St.
Valencia	Dec. 21	Colon	29 Broadway.
Lahn	Dec. 23	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Dec. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Paris	Dec. 23	S'th'mpton.	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Dec. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	Dec. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New York, Thursday, Dec. 3.

SS Schledam, (Dutch,) Duit, Amsterdam Nov. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. yesterday.

SS Venetia, (Ger.,) Kuhleweln, Stettin Nov. 18, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M. to-day.

SS Michigan, (Br.,) Cannon, London Nov. 21, with mdse. and one passenger to the New York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Robinson, Leith Nov. 9 and Dundee 14th, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence Young. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M. to-day.

SS Foreland, (Br.,) Chalmers, Hamburg Nov. 18, via Newcastle 18th, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M. yesterday.

SS Tusker, (Br.,) Appleton, Barry Nov. 17, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Edendale, (Br.,) Bedlington, Bassorah Oct. 6, Aden 20th, Port Said 27th, and Algiers Nov. 15, with mdse. to Carter, Macy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M. yesterday.

SS Ludgate Hill, (Br.,) Brown, London Nov. 16, with mdse. and one passenger to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Leona, Wilder, Galveston, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Old Dominion, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool Nov. 25 and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 5:23 P. M. to-day.

Sailed.

SS Trinidad, for Bermuda; Hero, for Savannah; Rose Castle, for Argos Bay; Ville de Brest, for Port au Prince; America, for London; Massapequa, for Newcastle and Rotterdam; Washington, for Liverpool; Llandaff City, for Bristol; Strathisla, for Cape Town, East London, &c.; Caracas, for Puerto Cabello, La Guayra, and Quebec; Stuttgart, for Bremen; Kansas City, for Savannah; El Rio, for New Orleans; Niagara, for Nassau, Cienfuegos, and Santiago; Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 3, 9:30 P. M., northwest, light air, clear.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—SS Manuka, (Br.,) from Batoum, via Constantinople, for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from New York Nov. 12 for Palermo, passed Gibraltar Nov. 27.

SS Edwin, (Br.,) from Spezzia Nov. 8, via Valencia, for New York or Boston, passed Gibraltar Dec. 1.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, from Nieuwe Waterweg for New York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Elise Marie, (Br.,) Capt. Reimers, from New York Nov. 16 for Flushing for orders, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New York Nov. 20 for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, from New York Nov. 20 for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from Rotterdam for New York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Torridon, (Br.,) Capt. Macalmont, from Girgenti Nov. 21 for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Blakey, sld. from Girgenti for New York Nov. 28.

SS Nantwich, (Br.,) Capt. Eaton, sld. from Victoria for New York Dec. 1.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudsen, sld. from Copenhagen for New York Dec. 1.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Dulac, sld. from Marseilles for New York Dec. 1.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Salter, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York yesterday.

SS Idaho, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Hellmers, from New York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Douglas Robinson and Henry B. Wolryche Whitmore, as trustees, under the will of Douglas Robinson, deceased, for the benefit of FANNY MONROE ROBINSON, and remaindermen, plaintiffs, against LOUIS W. DUESING and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 9th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue distant twenty-six feet eleven inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street with the easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue; running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue twenty-six feet six inches; thence westerly again parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street one hundred feet to the easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue; and thence northerly along said easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue twenty-six feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 17th, 1896.

FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Jr., Referee.
HOPPIN & BERARD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 7 Nassau St., New-York. n18-2aw3wW&F&d9

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FANNY MONROE ROBINSON, plaintiff, against LOUIS W. DUESING and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 9th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street with the easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue twenty-six feet eleven inches; thence westerly again parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street one hundred feet to the easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue; and thence northerly along said easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue twenty-six feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, November 20th, 1896.

HOPPIN & BERARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 7 Nassau St., New-York. n18-2aw3wW&F&d9

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FANNY MONROE ROBINSON, plaintiff, against LOUIS W. DUESING and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 9th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue distant fifty-three feet five inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street with the easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue; running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue twenty-six feet six inches; thence westerly again parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street one hundred feet to the easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue, and thence northerly along said easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue twenty-six feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 17th, 1896.

EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.
HOPPIN & BERARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 7 Nassau St., New York. n18-2aw3wW&F&d9

CONVENT AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—BERNARD METZGER, plaintiff, against THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the first day of July, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 15th day of December, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Convent Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; running thence southerly along the said westerly side of Convent Avenue fifty (50) feet; running thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street one hundred (100) feet; running thence northerly and parallel with Convent Avenue fifty (50) feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and running thence easterly along the said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street one hundred (100) feet to the corner, the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, November 20th, 1896.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, Referee.
BERNARD METZGER, Plaintiff in Person, 201 Broadway, New-York City.
n23-2aw8wM&F&d15

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against MARGARET A. CROSBY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, County and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue distant twenty-five feet southerly from the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; thence running westerly part of the distance through a party wall and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue twenty-five feet; thence easterly again parallel with said One Hundred and Thirty-third Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 28th, 1896.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.
GEO. C. BLANKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 253 Broadway, New York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, the 30th day of November, 1896, at the same hour and place.—Dated November 23rd, 1896.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.
GEO. C. BLANKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 253 Broadway, New York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is further adjourned to Monday, the 14th day of December, 1896, at the same hour and place.—Dated November 30th, 1896.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.
GEO. C. BLANKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 253 Broadway, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ROBERT C. WATSON, Francis A. Watson, and Henry R. C. Watson, as surviving executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of William Watson, deceased, plaintiffs, against JANE A. HUNT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of May, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, the 23d day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying and being on the easterly side of Manhattan (formerly New) Avenue, in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue distant thirty-four feet and three inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fifth Street and part of the distance through a party wall seventy feet; thence northerly parallel with Manhattan Avenue seventeen feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Fifth Street and part of the way through a party wall seventy feet, to Manhattan Avenue, and thence southerly along Manhattan Avenue seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning, together with the appurtenances.—Dated New York, October 28th, 1896.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.
GEO. C. BLANKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 253 Broadway, New York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, the 30th day of November, 1896, at the same hour and place.—Dated November 23rd, 1896.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.
GEO. C. BLANKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 253 Broadway, New York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is further adjourned to Monday, the 14th day of December, 1896, at the same hour and place.—Dated November 30th, 1896.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.
GEO. C. BLANKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 253 Broadway, New York City.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against PETER W. FELIX and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate in the City of New-York, which said lots taken together are described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue one hundred and seventy-six feet seven inches northerly from the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-first Street and the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue, and running thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Forty-first Street, seventy-six feet five inches, more or less, to the centre line of the old King's Bridge Road; thence northerly along the centre line of said road seventy-five feet and six-eighths of an inch to the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, as formerly laid out; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Forty-first Street, ninety-one feet and three-quarters of an inch, or less, to the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue; and thence southerly along the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue seventy-five feet eleven and three-eighths inches to the point of beginning.—Dated New-York, November 11, 1896.

EDWARD T. DONNELLY, Referee.
MILLER & BRIGGS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City. n16-2aw3wM&F&d9

GRAND STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—HERMAN HEYDT against HENRIETTE FERNBACH and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 17th day of December, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises which said judgment covers and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Grand Street distant 16 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly side of Grand Street with the easterly side of Willett Street; running thence northerly and parallel with Willett Street and part of the way through a party wall 62 feet; thence easterly and parallel with Grand Street seventeen feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Willett Street and part of the way through a party wall 62 feet to the northerly side of Grand Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Grand Street 17 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the several dimensions more or less; together with the right of way mentioned in deed of premises to Morris Rinaldo by Moses Adler, recorded in Liber 1199 of Conveyances, Page 209.—Dated New York, November 21, 1896.

ISAAC FROMME, Referee.
HERMAN A. HEYDT, Atty. for Plaintiff, 11 Pine Street, New York City.
n25-2aw8wW&F&d17

REFEREES' NOTICES.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—GILMAN COLLAMORE, plaintiff, against DANIEL J. SULLIVAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, County and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue distant twenty-five feet southerly from the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; thence running westerly part of the distance through a party wall and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue twenty-five feet; thence easterly again parallel with said One Hundred and Thirty-third Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 28th, 1896.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.
GEO. C. BLANKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 253 Broadway, New York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, the 30th day of November, 1896, at the same hour and place.—Dated November 23rd, 1896.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.
GEO. C. BLANKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 253 Broadway, New York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is further adjourned to Monday, the 14th day of

CUBA AND THE TARIFF

CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY ABOUT THESE TWO SUBJECTS.

Senators and Representatives Seeking Information as to the Cuban Situation—Small Chance for the Dingley Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Members of the Senate and the House, who are arriving in the city to take their places in Congress Monday, are beset with inquiries about two subjects—Cuba and the tariff.

They are asked first what they think about Cuba, and what should be the course of the Administration as to the rebellion. The answers depend on the attitudes of the persons addressed to the Administration, their stocks of information, and their impressions about what the incoming Administration will do.

Representative McCreary of Kentucky, who is among the conservative sympathizers with Cuba, does not believe the Administration will do anything that will provoke war with Spain, although he says his hope is that the Cubans will win.

Calls for Official Information.

About thirty Senators and twice as many Representatives are reported at the Senate and House Post Offices as having returned to the city. A few of these, who have permitted themselves to be excited by reports that the Administration has told Spain it must conquer the Cubans in three months or expect interference by the United States, have gone to the White House and the Department of State to ascertain the facts.

Unless the visitors are members of the committees of the Senate or the House, entitled to know details about our relations with Spain, they have learned nothing more than that these relations are unchanged, that we have not ventured to dictate to a friendly Government in what manner or time it shall settle its internal disturbances, and that there is no disposition to dictate to Spain. The Madrid Government has known by public reports and diplomatic correspondence from time to time that the continuation of the Cuban rebellion is distressing to us from humanitarian and commercial considerations, and that its end will be hailed with satisfaction. But the Administration has not bullied.

What Belligerency Would Mean.

"Jingoes," who learn at the State Department that the granting of belligerency to the Cubans would be also a recognition of the belligerency of Spain, and that the United States would lose much and could gain nothing by such recognition, have had their eyes opened.

The amount of money claimed from Spain in damages arising out of the rebellion is now large, and it is increasing every day. If Spain shall succeed in conquering Cuba, Spain will be required to pay such of these claims as are established. Should Cuba win, Cuba would be responsible for all losses to Americans.

The statement of the facts compel instant concern about the existence of a real government of Cubans. The President stands firm by the position he has occupied—that is, the position occupied by Gen. Grant, who refused to recognize the Cubans as belligerents because they had not earned the right to be so regarded.

The Tariff Situation.

There will have to be a decided change in Republican opinion before any effort is made to take up and pass the Dingley Tariff bill, which Mr. Dingley calls a revenue bill, as the information reaching Washington from many points, including Canton, supports the contention that it is the purpose of the Republican managers to await the inauguration of McKinley and the calling of an extra session before going to work seriously upon the tariff.

The suggestion is made by a prominent Republican that the preliminary work on a tariff bill may be undertaken this Winter, unofficially, by Republicans who wish to save time, so that when the new Ways and Means Committee shall be appointed the draft of a whole bill or parts of a bill may be offered the committee as the sort of legislation that should be adopted.

Big Appropriations Expected.

Mr. Cannon and the Appropriations Committee are proceeding with the usual short session preliminary work on appropriation bills, with small expectation of keeping the appropriations below $500,000,000. Mr. Cannon directed attention to-day to the fact that the permanent annual appropriations were $119,000,000 for the first session of this Congress, and that they have been growing in amount. Yet these appropriations are in addition to those which must be made to keep the Government running. The Pension bill, for example, cannot be reduced below $140,000,000, the amount reported by the Commissioner as necessary to pay claims allowed. Those who are hoping for reduced appropriations can see that the opportunity for saving is small.

A FETE OF THE SEASONS

For the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 3.—A "fête of the seasons" opened this afternoon for the First Methodist Episcopal Church, under the management of the Ladies' Aid Society, in Union Hall, which was very artistically decorated with pink and white as the predominating colors.

Spring is represented by a bower of green, at which toys and candles are sold; Summer by a canopy of flowers and foliage over a table at which fancy articles are for sale; Autumn by a horn of plenty, where domestic articles, household linens, and preserves are the stock in trade, and Winter by an ice palace, which is in reality the supper room. The proceeds are for the building fund for the new church.

The ladies in charge of the booths are the following:

Spring—Mrs. William Rockwell, Mrs. Robert Snow, Mrs. Edward Geach, Mrs. George Harrison, Miss Annie Birdsall, Miss Gertie Smith, Miss Addie Birdsall, Mrs. Harvey Green, Mrs. Louis Baldwin, Miss Carrie Schott, Miss Kittie Schott, Mrs. Theophilus Johnson, Mrs. Addison, D. O'Neill, Mrs. Frederick Wolf, and Miss Lizzie McGown.

Summer—Mrs. Lewis R. Streeter, Mrs. George Werner, Mrs. Wilbur Knowles, Mrs. Samuel Colt, Miss Addie Schott, Mrs. William Soney, Mrs. Frederick Smith, Mrs. George Abbey, Miss Martha Dickerson, Mrs. Emma Rodgers, Mrs. Herbert Tagar, Miss Bertha Ennis, Miss Mary Emmerson, Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, and Miss Mary Lyon.

Autumn—Mrs. Augustus Bloodgood, Mrs. David R. Felty, Miss Lillie Morehouse, Miss Julia Cooper, Mrs. Phoebe Holmes, Mrs. Walter Blackman, Mrs. James McDonald, Mrs. Ira Lewis, Mrs. August Wulf, Miss Jennie Speer, Mrs. Robert Parsons, Mrs. William Hall, Miss Anna Musk, Miss M. E. Mather, Miss Cornelia Barnard, Mrs. George Schneider, Mrs. Norman Thatcher, Mrs. Charles Sharp, and Mrs. Douglas Baker.

Winter—Mrs. Henry Stetson, Mrs. Thomas Hindle, Mrs. George Robinson, Mrs. Abram M. Baldwin, Mrs. S. C. Saunier, Mrs. James Wilson, Miss Jennie Morehouse, Mrs. Charles McLean, Mrs. Samuel Freeman, Mrs. Ella Gulwitz, Mrs. William Rockafellow, Mrs. William Emmerson, Mrs. George A. Haberle, Mrs. George C. Werner, Mrs. Frank Osborne, Mrs. Christopher Baker, Mrs. Alexander Hiller, and Mrs. William Speer.

Wanted to Go to Jail, and Got There.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 3.—Frank Steaman, a tramp, was arrested this morning and sent to jail bp Judge Senior for smashing store windows on Main Street. When questioned by the Judge as to his object in smashing the windows, the tramp replied that he was hungry, and decided to do something mild in the way of crime so that he might be sent to jail and fed. He was ordered to jail for thirty days.

Flint's Fine Furniture
Gifts of Utility.
Shaving Stands, $7.00.

POWER OF CONGRESS TO TAX.

What Perry Belmont Says of Levying Duties Other Than for Revenue.

During the recent political campaign Mr. McKinley constantly said that he believed it to be "the duty of this Government" to enact such laws as will give to "its own people the highest scale of wages." He advocated free trade between the several States of the Union, but free trade between the United States and other countries only "in products which we cannot produce or which we must have in exchange, for which those countries will take the products that we make and grow." These products included, of course, silver and gold.

He urged Congress to levy duties on "those foreign products which compete with American products sufficiently, first, not only to supply revenue for the uses of the Government, but, second, sufficient to protect the American people in their own occupations against the products of the cheaper and underpaid labor of the world." The Republican National platform was to the same effect.

That demand goes, at present, far beyond duties for revenue. It urges additional duties solely in order to increase the wages of the "people," or a part of the "people," and to protect the "people," or a part of them, in "their own occupations."

Perry Belmont was among the very first of the delegates to the Chicago Convention who broke away from the unconstitutional part of the platform of the majority, adopted against the protests of the minority. He was a delegate from New York to the Indianapolis Convention, for whose candidates he voted on election day. In a conversation yesterday respecting the probability of Democratic approval of tariff taxation by the Republican Congress for both the objects specified by Mr. McKinley; first, to obtain adequate revenue, and, second, to protect a part of our people "in their own occupations," Mr. Belmont said he did not think any section of the Democracy approved of tariff taxes levied for any other purpose than to obtain money for the Treasury.

The Chicago Convention, Mr. Belmont pointed out, was in substantial conformity, regarding the tariff, with the Democratic National platform of 1892, on which Cleveland was elected and which excluded specific taxation to increase the profits of capital or the rate of wages in any specnal industry. It limited tariff duties to "the needs of the Government," as distinct from any part of the people. The Syracuse Convention of Aug. 31, 1896, declared, "We are opposed to Republican protection. We recognize in protection, by which the Federal power of taxation on imports is exercised, for the benefit of a class, the mainstay of trusts, the protection of capital, and the fruitful source of the present political dangers which threaten the Nation." The Indianapolis platform said: "We reaffirm the historic Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only."

Mr. Belmont, continuing, said the legal effect of that declaration is that Congress has no authority under the Constitution to levy duties on foreign merchandise for any purpose excepting to obtain money for the uses of the Treasury. The second clause of the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution sets forth the taxing power and limits it to paying the duties and providing for the common defense and general welfare of the Government of the United States, and not of any special part of the people. Neither clause empowers Congress to make any law "necessary and proper" to execute that specific power of taxation, and I assume that the Indianapolis Convention did not believe that a tax in order to increase the income of capital or the rate of wages in any special industry could be "necessary and proper" in the execution of the power to obtain money for the Treasury by tariff duties.

Of course, no tariff taxes like those existing, which levy 50 per cent. on articles of silk, 35 per cent. on articles of silver, 50 per cent. on woolens and worsteds, and 35 per cent. on manufactures of flax, can be levied without giving encouragement and protection to capital and labor employed in our country in manufacturing similar articles. That follows as a matter of course. But the protection and encouragement proposed by the Republican platform and Mr. McKinley are very unlike that. If Congress should think that the Government received 160, 200, or 250, or any number of millions of dollars a year from duties on imports, it has the power to tax in its own way any and every arriving import in order to obtain it, but the Democratic National platform of 1892, the Chicago platform of 1896, and the Indianapolis platform declared that Congress has not the power to levy duties for any other purpose than revenue.

ENTERTAINED THE NEWSBOYS.

Helen Kelleher Recites to Them at Duane Street Lodging House.

The youngsters at the Newsboys' Lodging House, 9 Duane Street, had an entertainment last night that was most heartily enjoyed. There were 200 boys present. They were coatless, vestless, collarless, and cuffless, as a rule, but they had the capacity to enjoy and the power to express their pleasure a more formal assembly might well envy.

Miss Helen Kelleher of San Francisco recited for the boys, so in honor of the occasion the evening school was suspended and a right jolly time was indulged in. Miss Kelleher proved herself a most finished reader, and her rendition of "Ruggles's Christmas Dinner," "An Old Sweetheart of Mine," and other selections was received with great applause by the boys.

The programme was interspersed with "congregational singing," by the boys, of such songs as "Mother Was a Lady," "Down in Poverty Row," and "Sweet Rosa O'Grady." The urchins were a little uncertain of the lines and time until they came to the choruses. Then they broke out strong and hearty, and sang with a vim, a rhythm, and a volume that made the music worth hearing.

Between the readings and the singing were volunteer efforts by some of the boys. There was talent enough in the audience to start a first-class minstrel show. One little coal-black negro named Dennis Ferry was called on for a song, but as he faced the audience he had stage fright, and, after a gasp or two, he fled to his seat amid yells of derisive laughter. He more than redeemed himself later on, however, for on a second attempt he not only succeeded, but proved to be possessed of a melodious voice and the antics of a genuine plantation darky.

Police Captain Sheehan in Trouble.

Police Captain Sheehan of the Forty-seventh Street Police Station, who had the mortification of seeing Central Office detectives bring into the station house prisoner after prisoner charged with playing or running policy shops in his precinct, on Wednesday, will have to stand trial before the Commissioners. Complaints of the policy shops were made frequently since last Summer, and according to Chief Conlin and Commissioner Parker, Capt. Sheehan was notified about them, and ordered to rid his precinct of the dealers, but that he had not done so, and the raid was therefore organized at Police Headquarters. The six ward detectives will probably also be put on trial. Capt. Sheehan has already been asked to explain to Chief Conlin.

John McClave's Claim.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, a claim of $4,416 was presented by ex-Police Commissioner John McClave for expenses incurred in defending himself during the Lexow investigation. This claim was about twice as large as either of those put in by Messrs. Martin and Sheehan, which were allowed some time ago. For this reason the claim was referred to the Controller.

Prefers Elections Every Year.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—The official vote of this State in the recent election shows that the proposed amendment to the Constitution, establishing biennial elections of State officers, received 115,505 votes, and that 161,263 votes were cast in the negative. The vote on the proposition to establish biennial elections of members of the Legislature was 105,389 in the affirmative and 159,211 in the negative.

THINKS THERE WAS NO FRAUD.

What Col. Waring Says so Far as His Department Is Concerned.

The charges made by the Italians Gentilesco and Corbo, through their lawyer, John Solon of Brooklyn, to Mayor Strong Wednesday, to the effect that in some cases it was necessary to pay $35 or $50 for work in the Street Cleaning Department, were reviewed yesterday by Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring, to whom the affidavits in the case were sent.

Col. Waring made his report to the Mayor late in the afternoon. Col. Waring says that Giuseppe Gentilesco of 9 Cherry Street was examined on Jan. 24 and appointed as an extra sweeper in Section 18 Aug. 7. On complaint of Foreman John Pfeiffer and H. L. Stidman, Gentilesco was discharged Oct. 29 on the ground of incompetency.

Col. Waring states as to Frank Melo, Tomasino Calane, E. F. Madden, James McCann, or McConnell, Mr. Dobbs, and Mr. Fayall, who are mentioned in the affidavits, that he does not know them, and that they never worked in the department.

Col. Waring says that it is unfortunate if such things do occur, but that if the men in question were imposed on it was their own fault. He doubts, however, that any fraud was committed by any employes of the department, and says that after a careful investigation he could not find a particle of foundation for the charges.

Gentilesco, Corbo, and Lawyer Solon were about the Mayor's office much of yesterday. The Mayor said he would give them a hearing at 10 o'clock Monday morning. Solon said he proposed to secure warrants for the arrest of the men charged by his clients with taking bribes.

Gentilesco's affidavit says that it was a matter of common notoriety that Italians who obtained work on the streets had to pay from $35 to $45 to an intermediary between clerks in the office and the man who pays the money. He also swears that a certain clerk has in some cases received $35 for advancing certain men on the eligible list over those who had the prior right.

Gentilesco says that one Frank Melo offered to get him advanced for $50 and that Melo said the money was to be divided between him, the clerk in the office, and the foreman. He says he was discharged without reason.

Corbo swears that during the latter part of August this year he was employed by the Street Cleaning Department, and that as a consideration for such employment he paid $35 to T. Canale with the express understanding that the amount of money was to be divided with a certain clerk employed in the office of Col. Waring and the foreman. Corbo was discharged four months later and swears that he paid E. F. Madden $5 in a saloon at 464 Sixth Avenue to keep him permanently employed in the Street Cleaning Department.

DID SHARKEY WIN FAIRLY?

San Francisco Followers of Pugilism Divided in Opinion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—The followers of pugilism have done little to-day but discuss the justice of Referee Wyatt Earp's decision giving last night's fight at the California Athletic Club to Sharkey because of an alleged foul by Fitzsimmons. There is talk that Martin Julian, Fitzsimmons's backer, will resort to the courts to prevent the payment of the $10,000 to Sharkey.

There seems to be no disposition on the part of any one to accuse Fitzsimmons of intentionally fouling his opponent. He had the best of the fighting from the first, and had his man nearly put out in the eighth round, when the alleged foul blow on Sharkey's groin was struck. Those who claim a foul was struck profess to believe that Fitzsimmons was trying to give a knockout uppercut, and the blow struck foul. Referee Earp says:

"Fitz smashed with his right on Sharkey's shoulder, and then with an uppercut with the left he struck the sailor below the belt. Sharkey was leaning over, and the blow knocked him down. It was clearly a foul, and before the sailor moved I mentioned that the fight was over. The first blow was weak, and I believe the second blow was intended for an upper cut, but it struck foul."

"I was simply robbed of $10,000 by that decision," said Fitzsimmons. "I felt sure I was going against the worst of it when Earp was named, but my reputation was at stake, and I took chances. I never struck a foul blow in my life, and no one knows better than Sharkey that I won last night's fight fair and square."

Sharkey asserts that he had the best of every round, and would certainly have won had he not been fouled.

Fitzsimmons to-day showed no signs of punishment. Sharkey is in bed, where he must remain for several days. Physicians examined him for to-day. They say no man could have stood up for an instant after such an injury had been inflicted. This supports Referee Earp's statement that Fitzsimmon's blow landed foul.

Sharkey announces his willingness to meet all comers for the world's championship.

Martin Julian has telegraphed Dan Stuart that Fitzsimmons is ready to meet both Sharkey and Corbett in the same ring at any time.

STABBED WITH A HATPIN.

Officer Driscoll Wounded in the Face by a Female Prisoner.

The hatpin, dreaded of policemen, figured dangerously in an arrest made by Officer F. J. Driscoll of the Oak Street Station last night. He had ordered a flashily dressed woman who loitered about the corner of James Street and New Bowery to "move on." She refused and he placed her under arrest. As they proceeded to the station house she used unseemly language, and, suddenly turning upon the policeman, drew her hatpin from her hat and made a vicious blow at his face. The point of the steel, which was about eight inches long, struck the cheek bone, barely escaping the policeman's left eye. Blood flowed from the wound, and when Driscoll presented his prisoner before the Sergeant's desk the eye was closed by a swelling. An ambulance surgeon dressed the wound. He said that had the point swerved a quarter of an inch to the right it would have punctured the eye. The woman, who gave her name as Nellie Lang, was recognized by Sergt. Hatton as Mollie Lawler, whom he arrested when he was a patrolman, twenty years ago, for stabbing a sailor in O'Donovan Rossa's Hotel, at Mott Street and Chatham Square. The sailor died, and the Lawler woman, then eighteen years old, was sent by Recorder Hackett to State Prison for ten years.

Grand Jury Qualifications.

At a meeting of the Grand Jury Commission in Commissioner Plimley's office in the Stewart Building yesterday Mr. Plimley reported that he had examined the petition of District No. 49, Knights of Labor, asking that artisans and mechanics be included in future Grand Juries, and that, after an investigation of the list of names submitted by the petitioners, he found that out of eleven names submitted but one man was eligible.

Justice Barrett then offered a resolution that in the selection of Grand Juries the board should not act upon the notion of any corporate or organized body, should not select representatives of any special vocation, business, trade, or interest, as such; should select, as required by statute, solely upon the basis of intelligence and good character as represented in the trial jury lists, and is not authorized by law to apportion its selections geographically, that is, to particular wards, districts, or other special localities within the county. This was adopted.

Brought to the Pasteur Institute.

Four boys, who were bitten by a rabid dog last Tuesday in Baltimore, arrived in this city last evening and were taken to the Pasteur Institute. They were in charge of John M. Carter, Jr., of The Baltimore News, that paper having guaranteed the expenses of the treatment, relying upon a popular subscription for reimbursement.

Saloon Keeper Schieb an Alien.

Karl Schieb and Iuax Schulhof are prevented from opening the proposed saloon at 1,885 First Avenue. A rival found that Schieb was not a citizen. Justice Lawrence will hear the case, which is the first of the kind under the new excise law.

UNION SQUARE TUNNEL PLAN.

Explained to Aldermen's Committee by President Vreeland.

The Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen met in executive session yesterday afternoon to consider the proposition allowing the Metropolitan Company to tunnel under Union Square, to avoid the dangers at the curves which reach around from Fourteenth to Fifteenth Street, on Broadway.

President Vreeland of the traction company was present. He said the company was willing to avoid the dangers at the curves by putting in a slow cable at this point, which would cost about $50,000, and would, to a certain extent, impede travel, or that the tunnel under Union Square should be built at an expense to them of about $250,000. This latter plan, he thought, would facilitate travel.

Mr. Vreeland submitted a blue-print map of the proposed tunnel, according to which the tunnel would be 640 feet long, 15 feet deep in the centre, and would extend from the north side of Fourteenth Street to the south side of Seventeenth Street. The estimated grade would be 8 feet in 100.

It was stated that the only alteration that would result in the appearance of the park would come at the tunnel entrances, where there would be a rise in the ground along a distance of sixty feet at either end. Mr. Vreeland said that the entrances could be beautified by ornamental masonry. The projected tunnel extends for the most part under the walks, and, it is claimed, would not interfere with the lawns, trees, or shrubbery.

It was suggested that the tunnel might interfere with underground rapid transit up Broadway, if that was ever decided upon. Alderman Hall said that the tunnel would be only fifteen feet deep, while a rapid transit tunnel would probably be no less than forty feet deep.

One member of the Railroad Committee said that before any action was taken there should be a full investigation of the question. Another said that a tunnel had been constructed under Boston Common, and that the residents of Boston were well satisfied with it. The Aldermen's powers are limited in such a matter, and it was decided to hold a conference with the Park Commissioners. Aldermen Hall and Goodman will call at the Park Department to-day to arrange for a meeting.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Reports of Committees Received and Officers Elected.

The Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York held their fourteenth annual meeting last night at Delmonico's. Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer and various standing committees were received, and officers were elected.

The report of the Treasurer, Arthur M. Hatch, showed assets of $23,586.05, with no liabilities, and the Secretary's statement showed an increase in membership for the year of 226, making a total of 1,875 in the State.

A motion was adopted to appoint a committee to consider the advisability of establishing permanent quarters, and it was decided to erect a monument at Peekskill over the grave of Gen. Seth Pomeroy. The Committee on Tablets reported that Columbia University stands midway on the line of the battlefield of Harlem Heights, and recommended that on Sept. 16, 1897, the one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of the battle, a memorial tablet be erected by the society.

These officers were elected: President—Frederick S. Tallmadge; Vice President—James W. Beekman; Secretary—Charles Isham; Treasurer—Arthur Melvin Hatch; Register—Henry P. Johnston; Chaplain—the Rev. Brockholst Morgan. Board of Managers—John Hone, Charles Hornblower Woodruff, Chester Griswold, Frederick Clarkson, John Taylor Terry, Jr., William Carpender, William Gaston Hamilton, Thomas E. V. Smith, Robert Olyphant, Fellowes Davis, Henry Denison Babcock.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon J. M. Moore's orders to the Castine are revoked, and he is detached from the Texas on three months' sick leave.

—Lieut. Commander J. M. Miller has been detached from the Vermont and ordered to command the Yantic, relieving Lieut. Commander F. P. Gilmore, who is detached and ordered home on one month's leave.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl to do chamberwork and sewing; will wait on lady or grown children if required; five and two years' city reference. Donner, 460 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Assist with waiting and be generally useful; two years' reference from last employer; city or country: wages moderate. C., 38 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By French Swiss girl as chambermaid and seamstress; first-class reference. H. S., care Mrs. Marino, 568 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and MAID.—By a girl; good sewer; city references. M. R., Box 74, 1,242 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—As cook where good family cooking only is required; fully capable of entire charge; understands marketing if required; city reference. A. S., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By thorough English cook and caterer; all kinds of French cooking; company dinners and luncheons; take entire charge; best reference; city or country. B. M. J., Box 353 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS — CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two young girls, one as cook and laundress, other as chambermaid and waitress; personal reference. Call, two days, at 263 West 19th St.; McCabe's bell.

COOK and HOUSEWORK.—By respectable girl for housework and good plain cook; willing and obliging; city or country. 184 East 75th St., Pine bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands cooking in all branches; willing to go by week or month; best references. Mrs. Donlin, 198 East 76th St., second floor.

COOK.—By competent, first-class Scandinavian cook who has best of references, and can fill a chef's place. 430 4th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl as cook and plain laundress; reference. 155 East 27th St.

COOK.—By refined North German as competent cook; city references; car fare expected. 1,444 Avenue A, second floor.

COOK.—By a most respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; home wanted; references. Mary, Box B, 1,513 3d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as cook and laundress; good city references. 302 West 52d St., second bell.

COOK.—French Swiss; one year in America; first-class references. Elisa, 240 East 40th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like one or two more customers by day at reduced prices; McDowell system; no refitting. Mrs. Marshall, 303 West 114th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker, clever fitter; quick; wants engagement by day or week at ladies' houses; excellent reference; terms moderate. A. B., Box 201 Times.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By North German as nursery governess; from Hanover; competent to take full charge of children from four years on; best references. F. Warodell, 188 East 43d St.

GOVERNESS.—By North German as nursery governess; kindergarten; good seamstress; best city rerference; for grown or little children, 152 West 45th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Experienced teacher has hours disengaged; higher English branches, French, and German; music a specialty; highest references. Instruction, 128 West 66th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat German person to do general housework; American or German family; city or country. 319 East 9th St., house bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By woman to wash, iron, and clean; $1 a day and car fare. Mrs. Hall, 213 West 66th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By educated girl lately landed as maid to children and plain sewing. 205 East 73d St, O'Hare.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By German girl as first-class laundress; willing to assist in chamberwork; private family; best city reference. F. S., Box 369 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By colored woman to do family washing home; best workmanship. Jones, 318 West 41st St., basement.

LAUNDRESS or HOUSEWORK.—By respectable widow washing and ironing or house cleaning; by the day; reference. 311 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress to take home ladies' and family washing; references. Mrs. Regan, 226 West 67th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By German woman to do family washing at home; first-class city references. Miss L. Smith, 208 3d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a Protestant woman, thoroughly competent to take entire charge of infant from birth, or invalid, or confinement cases; highly recommended by ladies and doctors. Call, two days, at 234 West 16th St.; Lutgen.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class seamstress, to go out by the day; quick sewer. Madame Boffard, 456 4th Av., two flights up.

SEAMSTRESS or CHAMBERWORK.—As seamstress or chamberwork; dressmaking; city reference. 232 East 54th St., second floor.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—A lady breaking up house wishes to get place for her waitress, whom she can thoroughly recommend in every way. M. K., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—A lady desires a place for a thoroughly competent waitress or parlormaid. B. M. A., Box 342 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly competent waitress in small family; city or country; first-class city references. 426 3d Av.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as competent waitress; best city references. K. M., Box 291, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly competent; single; (age, 30;) highly recommended for his capacity and sobriety; disengaged on account of family going abroad; seven years' first-class city reference. S., Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By highly recommended butler; several years' excellent references from one place; other good references as to character and capability; perfectly sober and trustworthy; tall and of neat appearance. Benson, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman as butler, in private family, with one or two rootmen; highly recommended; thoroughly competent; cleans silver like new; very tall; age, 34; moderate wages; lady can be seen. E. D., 112 West 21st St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; speaks English; 32; sober; understands his business thoroughly; willing, obliging; just disengaged; first-class; long personal references. Piednael, 168 East 98th St.

BUTLER, or BUTLER and VALET.—English; first-class references from present employer. M., Box 816 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her competent butler and valet; English, age 32, whom she can highly recommend. H. J., Box 349, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—HOUSEMAID.—By butler and housemaid; English; expert butler; wife excellent dressmaker. Expert, 1,152 3d Av., stationery store.

BUTLER.—By butler; thoroughly competent in all his duties; five years in last place; wages, $50; no objection to the country. C. F., 159 East 47th St., Box 12.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler; thoroughly experienced; age 34; two years' reference. F. G., Box 284, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By experienced, reliable, highly recommended colored man in private family. L. B., 222 West 47th St.

BUTLER.—Swiss; thoroughly competent; good references from last employer. F. F., 207 East 45th St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent single young man; willing, obliging; excellent valet; personal character. King, 581 Madison Av.

BUTLER.—Swiss French; competent, honest, and sober; first-class references. Julliond, 280 East 40th St.; two days.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced city driver; married; honest, sober, and intelligent; twelve years' reference from present employer, who is giving up horses; would go in country. Sexton, 136 Manolia Av., Jersey City, care of A. J. Post, 289 4th Av., city.

COACHMAN.—By single, smart-appearing Irishman; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, harness; skillful driver; obliging, industrious, reliable, prompt, steady; expectations moderate. J. M., 140 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman, married, 37; temperate; thoroughly competent take charge first-class establishment; good driver; city, country; highest personal and written references. Albert, 645 2d Av.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—As coachman or second man; excellent driver; thorough knowledge of horses; first-class city references. 206 West 28th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; 26; highest recommendations; country preferred. J. C., 921 6th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By single man, 32 years of age, as gardener and florist on a gentleman's place, city or country; ten years' practical experience in this country; thoroughly understands his business in greenhouse and outdoor work; four years in last place; splendid reference from last employer. Roche, Box 218, 152 6th Av.

Grooms.

BROOM and SECOND MAN.—By young man as groom and second man; best reference from last employer. Walsh, 447 West 54th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By an Englishman; age 22; competent and willing; disengaged immediately; can be seen at employer's residence, 2 West 16th St.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By young man, just disengaged; assist waiting; age, 25; five years' personal city references; lady seen. Henry, 397 5th Av.

SECOND MAN.—By an Englishman as second man where butler is kept; willing and obliging; good references. H., 220 East 42d St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN and SECOND MAN.—As useful man and second man in private family; understands silver, brasses, windows, steam, heat, furnaces, and care gentlemen's clothes; handy with tools; best city reference. J., Box 371 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

DRIVER.—By a young married man; not afraid of hard work; reference. John J. Cain, 419 West 26th St.

SECRETARY, &c.—As private secretary or correspondent; a man of wide practical experience and legal training; stenographer and typewriter; has traveled throughout Europe and the United States; best references. S. B., Box 172 Times.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—In dry goods commission house, a young lady to do clerical work; must have some knowledge of stenography. Address, in own handwriting, with references, B., Box 843, New York Post Office.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

THE BERKELEY GYMNASIUM.
FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
MARY TAYLOR BISSELL, M. D., Director, 23 West 44th St. Special class for boys under 14. Evening class for business women, Mondays, Thursdays, 8.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City. From Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Home and Chaperonage.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.
Men's classes Mondays—Dodworth's new Minuet.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR, MENDELSSOHN Rooms, 108 West 55th St.; strictly private lessons and private classes; see circulars.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1.—MADISON AV., 650, CORNER 60TH ST., (Park entrance.)—Elegant rooms on second floor, with board; references.

31ST ST., 127 EAST.—Large furnished sunny rooms, with good board.

34 WEST 51ST ST.—Handsomely furnished suite or separately, with board; private bath; references exchanged.

89TH ST, 301 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent board; in private American family; for few select parties.

103D ST., 304 WEST.—Large back parlor; also third floor front; very warm, bright, sunny rooms; plenty of hot water; desirable location; excellent table.

109 WEST 48TH ST.—An attractive, centrally located house; third and fourth floor rooms; excellent board optional; moderate terms.

MADISON AV., 159.—Handsomely furnished second floor rooms; first-class board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1.—MADISON AV., 109, Near 30th.—Private house; one or two choice rooms; convenient hotels, clubs.

9 WEST 45TH ST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; private bath; references.

16TH ST., 218 EAST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms; near Stuyvesant Park; family private; reference.

20 WEST 33D ST.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms; references.

211 WEST 14TH ST.—Newly furnished rooms; single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; ample closets; well heated.

20TH ST., 43 WEST.—Large room, or suite with bath; comfortably and elegantly furnished; private family.

EXCURSIONS.

A Trip to Jamaica,
the Queen of West Indian Islands, by the
Atlas Line
offers exceptional advantages to persons seeking a vacation of limited duration for health and rest. The trip from New-York to Jamaica and return can be made in 17 days. Send for illustrated booklet.
PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
General Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

GROCERIES.

Fancy Table Raisins, Cooking Raisins, Currants, Nuts, Oranges, Grapes and Fancy Goods for the holidays in great variety.

No New Year's table complete without our 43 Blend of Coffee. No afternoon teas please the ladies as well as where our 41 Teas are used. **WE HAVE ONLY ONE STORE.** It is our constant aim to make it the most popular grocery store in this city by the quality of our goods, the large assortment we keep, and the prices at which we sell them. Send for a price list.
Freight paid to all points within 100 miles of New York.

L. J. CALLANAN,
Successor to
Callanan & Kemp, 41 and 43 Vesey St.

WINTER RESORTS.

Mountain Park Hotel AND COTTAGES. HOT SPRINGS, North Carolina.
DELIGHTFUL AUTUMN AND WINTER RESORT.
For Health, Pleasure, Recreation, Excellent Cuisine.
Finest mcuntain scenery east of the Rockies. Conveniently accessible by Pullman cars, via Pennsylvania Railroad.
Exceptionally dry and free from fog. Average Winter temperature, 49.3.
Thermal waters and baths, specific in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica. Expert medical attendance.
Ideal Resort for the nervously tired.
WM. G. DOOLITTLE.

WHY GO SOUTH?
There is within 58 miles of New-York
An Ideal Winter Resort.
Finest Winter Hotel in the North.
The Lakewood Hotel, "Among the Pines."
Piazzas one-third of a mile in extent, inclosed in glass, and filled with tropical plants.
Music Daily in Sun Parlors.
T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
Lakewood, N. J.
Of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

THOMASVILLE, GA.
PINEY WOODS HOTEL,
Annex open for Guests December 15.
HOTEL OPENS JANU

MAY INSPECT THE PUPILS

PLAN TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF DISEASES.

Health Board Would Have Public School Children Looked After by 150 Inspectors—For the Work $47,500 a Year Is Wanted.

The Board of Health for two months has been investigating the sources of contagious and infectious diseases, and as a result President Wilson yesterday sent a letter to Mayor Strong in which he advocated the appointment of 150 physicians at $30 a month each for ten months in the year and a Chief Inspector at $2,500 to make a daily inspection of public school children.

The letter was read at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. In it President Wilson said that it had been the common opinion among the medical officers of the Health Department that the greatest source of transmission of infectious and contagious diseases among children in this city was through their contact with one another in the schools. It is believed that a reduction in the number of cases of sickness and death from such causes can be made by a daily inspection of the pupils by a medical inspector and by learning whether children absent from school are sick with contagious or infectious diseases.

"The Board of Health," says Mr. Wilson, in his letter, "is of the opinion that the expenditure of money necessary to secure such daily medical inspection of the scholars in each school, with a daily investigation as to the cause of absences from such schools, would result in a great saving of life and a more complete protection of the public health of the city."

President Wilson estimated that the proposed plan would cost $47,500 a year for physicians and a Chief Inspector. The Mayor laid the matter before the Board of Estimate, with his approval, and the board decided to refer it to Controller Fitch as a committee of one for investigation and report.

What the Doctors Say.

With President Wilson's letter were submitted the reports on the investigations of the last two months by Dr. Charles S. Benedict, Chief Inspector of Contagious Diseases, Dr. Charles F. Roberts, Sanitary Superintendent, and Dr. George S. Lynde, the Medical Inspector of the Health Board. Dr. Roberts says that the task of daily examining all the children is a great one, but is not insurmountable. It is proposed to assign two physicians to the larger schools, and one to the smaller.

Dr. Lynde, who did much of the work of investigation, made a long report. In the course of his duties the list of absentees of any class in which a case of contagious disease had recently occurred was taken and every absent child visited to find out the cause of absence. The result showed that many of them were down with scarlet fever unknown to the teacher. Dr. Lynde gave several examples to show that where children were ill with contagious or infectious diseases they were reported at school as having "a bad cold" or something similar. Among the cases cited by Dr. Lynde was the following:

"At another time when diphtheria began to occur in a girls' class and the absentee list was investigated two children were found dying of diphtheria. It was found that their sister in this class had been sick with a 'sore throat' and returned to school, and the other cases followed in her class and in her family. This child showed the Loeffler bacilli. Another child from this class in a different family had been sent home sick by the teacher. On visiting this family a baby was found suffering with croup, but the schoolgirl had been sent away to prevent her from contracting the disease. When this child was found, however, there was still membrane on the tonsils, and the culture showed Loeffler bacilli present."

Further along in his report Dr. Lynde says:

"During this investigation a child was found playing in the street, desquamating profusely, and living in a butcher's shop. He was preparing to return to school, and had already infected a child in another family in the house.

"In regard to measles, seventeen cases reported during three weeks of October between Houston and Fifty-ninth Streets, east of Third Avenue, were investigated, and in addition twenty more families were found where the cases had not been reported, nine of these having never called a physician. These cases were contracted as follows:

In a parochial school	13
In a public school	2
In a institution	1
In a kindergarten	3
In a kindergarten	4
In another infected house	1
From previous cases in house	8
From unknown sources (all infants)	5
Total	37

Diseases Spread from Schools.

"The kindergarten cases were apparently the last of the epidemic. In the public school one case occurred ten days after the other in the same class. The cases in a parochial school were mostly from the infant class, but the sister of one of these children who was sick attended another class until the day before the measles rash developed, and started the disease in this class also. The child who contracted the disease from her cousin in an infected house attended a kindergarten in a public school until the day before the measles rash developed, and has undoubtedly started an epidemic there. Of the thirteen cases in the parochial school, but three were known to those in charge.

"Measles is undoubtedly most often brought into a house from the schools, and then usually spreads through the house. Owing to its great contagiousness, several cases usually appear together, and it is very easily traced, and I believe that scarlet fever and diphtheria are also largely spread by means of the schools, and that by taking cases early and following each case up carefully the connection might be found. To see if this was so recent cases in District A were taken, and when a child with scarlet fever has been known to be from any class, all the children absent from this class have been visited, and this has been continued until at least one week from the last known case. In not a few cases the address obtained from the school had been incorrect, and in spite of every effort the absent child could not be found. For this reason it is possible that some cases of scarlet fever have not been discovered."

A list was given of twenty cases of scarlet fever that occurred among the children attending Grammar School No. 25, at 330 Fifth Street, this Fall. All but one were in the primary department.

Chief Inspector Benedict's Views.

In a letter forwarding the report of Dr. Lynde to President Wilson, Dr. Benedict, Chief Inspector, says:

"From my own experience as an Inspector in this department during the period of about five years I desire to state that Inspector Lynde's report amply corroborates my opinion with reference to the fact that the public schools are responsible for a very large percentage of the cases of contagious diseases among the pupils. Instances without number may be found among the records of our inspectors showing that children are kept from school a few days on account of an illness not thought by the parents to be of sufficient importance to consult a physician, and then allowed to return to their school duties while still in a condition to disseminate either diphtheria, scarlatina, or measles.

"Many instances may be found in which even our physicians are deceived by the mildness of the initial symptoms, and such cases are not reported to this department, and are the same source of danger to the lives of those with whom they associate before their convalescence is concluded. The work of this department has of late been particularly successful in preventing, by careful isolation and strict surveillance, the spread of contagious diseases even in the families where the disease first appeared. There is every indication that if some adequate inspection of the school children of this city with reference to contagious disease could be provided, that the death rate from this class of disease would be greatly lessened at once, as in this way the child would be removed from school before the infection of others became possible. It is not out of place to indicate to you that the parochial school system, private schools, kindergartens, and day nurseries should be included in this inspection, as they are not now under my immediate control, except in special cases, and the same element of danger is undoubtedly present in their classrooms."

Besides referring the question of providing funds to the Controller the Board of Estimate also referred all the communications of the Health Broad to the Board of Education for its suggestions.

Robert Maclay, President of the Board of Education, said that he had no information upon which to base an opinion regarding the necessity of having such a general medical inspection of the school children as was proposed. He did not think there would be any objection to it provided the money with which to pay the additional Inspectors was taken from the Health Department funds. If it was proposed to pay the Inspectors out of the appropriation for maintaining the schools, the School Board would naturally regard the matter as one requiring careful consideration.

"So far as the school authorities are able," remarked President Maclay, "the greatest possible care is taken to prevent the spread of disease among the school children. The rules are very strict requiring the parents of sick children to notify the teachers. We have had comparatively few cases where the school children have been exposed to contagion, and I believe there has not, in recent years, been anything like an epidemic in the schools."

Two or three years ago there was a malignant type of sickness in the family of one of the janitors who resided in a school building. The Board of Education ordered the school closed until all possibility of danger had passed. Mr. Maclay said yesterday that since that time the board had made a rule that no janitor should reside in the school buildings. Janitors with families domiciled in the basement of school buildings were compelled to find other homes.

NEW BONDS AUTHORIZED.

To be Issued for Schoolhouses and Improvements.

The Board of Estimate yesterday authorized the issue of the following bonds for new schoolhouses and for improvements to old ones:

For new school at Catharine, Henry, and Oliver Streets, $268,758.

For new school on Trinity Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, $126,900.

For heating and lighting new school at One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and St. Ann's Avenue, $45,170.

For changes to Grammar School No. 5, $1,676.

For changes to Grammar School No. 60, $10,095.

For an addition to West Forty-fifth Street School, $16,000.

For an addition to West Fifty-second Street School, $16,380.

For surveys and witness fees in schoolhouse condemnation proceedings, $975.

To Commissioner Mack of the Board of Education, who was present, Controller Fitch said that there was still $2,000,000 at the command of the Board of Education for immediate use.

CHINAMEN IN A FIGHT.

A Feud Between Two Mott Street Societies Leads to Blows.

As a result of a long-existing feud between two Chinese societies there was a fight in front of the Criminal Court Building yesterday afternoon in which one Chinaman was so badly beaten that he had to be taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. Six of his alleged assailants were arrested.

Lem Doc Sing, the man who was so badly beaten, is a prominent member of the On Long Tong Society, which is composed of the gamblers of Chinatown, who are also considered the aristocratic class. The plebelian element is organized into what is known as the Hip Sing Tong Society, which, translated into English, means "to keep upright." They are known as the reformers of Chinatown and have caused the On Long Tongs much worry and annoyance by giving information to the police about gambling and other Chinese pastimes.

When the Hip Sing Tong Society became incorporated, two months ago, the opposition became alarmed and decided that prompt action must be taken to cripple or break up the newer society in some way. The On Long Tongs remembered that there was an old indictment in the District Attorney's office against Dong Yong, Houy Gow, Yung You, and Lee Hee, all members of the rival society. The indictment charged the four men with robbing Chin Fong, a member of the Long Tongs, of $13. It was "highway robbery," committed in a little yard off Doyers Street. A lawyer was secured to press the charge, and the case came up before Judge Cowing, in Part III. of General Sessions, yesterday morning.

About twenty-five Chinamen were in the courtroom during the trial. The jury announced at 2 o'clock that it could not agree.

The members of the two factions left the building by different entrances, but as Franklin Street was the shortest cut to Chinatown, they met while crossing Centre. Suddenly there was a rush, in which about ten of the Chinamen came together in a jumble. There were cries and shouts, which brought several policemen. At the aproach of the policemen most of the Chinamen ran. When the policemen interfered Lee Hee had his foot on Lem Doc Sing's neck and Dong Yen was kicking the downed man in the face. Henry Jaffey of 250 Henry Street, who interfered to save Sing, was struck in the face by one of the Chinamen.

The police arrested Wong Hung, Hoe Hung, Chung Ming, Lung Yon, Dong Gen, and Lee Hee, and took them to the Elizabeth Street Station. Sing was unconscious when picked up. His face and head were badly cut and bruised, and when taken to the hospital it was found that he had several bruises on his body. He will be in the hospital several days.

At the station house Lois Yen and Chin Tong, two members of the Long Tong Society, who had gone there as complainants against the six prisoners, were arrested on a counter charge made by Chung Ming and Hoe Hung.

All the prisoners were taken to the Centre Street Court later in the afternoon. Magistrate Flammer held the six reformers in $500 bail each for examination to-morrow. The two Long Tongs were paroled. Mrs. Schaffner gave bail for the six reformers.

A Brewery Cashier Robbed.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—Three masked men entered the office of the Home Brewery, on the corner of Main and Capitol Streets, at 2:40 o'clock this afternoon and presented pistols at the head of Cashier Robert Hofferkamp. They demanded that he turn over the money in the safe, and he immediately complied. The robbers secured about $800, and after threatening the cashier with death if he made an outcry, one of the men fled down the street, while the others boarded a Broadway street car and rode toward the business portion of the city.

B. Altman & Co.

LADIES' BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

3d Floor.

Ladies' patent leather Walking and Dress Boots, $4.50, 5.00 and 6.45.

Ladies' French Calf Walking Boots, $4.90, 5.40 and 6.00.

Newest shapes and original styles. Ties, Slippers, and Carriage Boots for Opera and Reception occasions.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Avenue.

Sale of *Handkerchiefs.*

Gentlemen's all linen, initialed—plain hemstitched—tape border or hemstitched colored border—

Ladies' embroidered, scalloped edge—

15 cts.

value 25 to 35 cents.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

LEGAL NOTES.

Justice Pryor, in Supreme Court, Special Term, has decided, in a suit by Henry Dreyfuss & Co. against Charles Seale & Co. that, although the courts of this State cannot appoint a receiver to wind up the affairs of a foreign corporation, where such a corporation has its principal place of business in this State, has unsatisfied judgments against it, and has fraudulently disposed of its property here, a cause of action is disclosed to authorize the appointment of a receiver and the appropriation of defendant's property to the satisfaction of the judgments.

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In a suit by Edward M. Knox against the Eden Musée Americain Company, the Supreme Court, on the report of a referee, has given judgment for plaintiff for the value of stock certificates of defendant, apparently genuine, which, indorsed in blank, had been surrendered to the corporation by the true owner for transfer, and fraudulently hypothecated by an employe of the company in large sums, to which access to such uncanceled certificates had been afforded. The recovery was placed upon the ground that, although the officers of the corporation believed such employe to be honest, they were impliedly chargeable with previous malversations on his part, which might have been discovered by the exercise of ordinary care, and which rendered him an improper person to be retained in their employment.

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Among the decisions just announced by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court at Brooklyn is that by Justice Cullen affirming the judgment below in favor of the Trustees of the town of Southampton in its suit against Nathan C. Jessup, in the matter of the drawbridge over the Great South Bay. Under a franchise from the town, Jessup constructed a drawbridge, in 1888, from Dotuck Neck over the Great South Bay to the outside beach, and in 1895 undertook to build an earthwork embankment in place of the wooden structure. The Trustees stopped him by an injunction, as the embankment would interfere with the flow of water in the bay, and now the Court holds that only the wooden structure may be maintained.

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A judgment in favor of Mortimer J. Brown, in his suit against Miles W. Barse, was reversed for the second time, by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, upon a novel ground. The plaintiff, on the trial, testified to personal transactions with the defendant, which the latter, were he present, would naturally, if his defense were true, have taken the stand to deny. His counsel took the witness stand to explain why the defendant was detained, but was not permitted to do so. Justice Bartlett, who gives the opinion, holds that in defendant's absence his counsel had the right to prove any fact, the effect of which was to excuse his failure to attend and give evidence in his own behalf, as such non-attendance might properly be considered by the jury as bearing on the strength of his case.

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Interesting questions bearing upon the liability of stockholders and Directors of corporations have recently been passed upon in the Supreme Court in a suit by Martha A. Sinclair against De Alton Dwight and others. Harrison Fuller, on Dec. 27, 1893, believing that the Adams Furniture and Manufacturing Company, of which he was a stockholder and Director, was embarrassed and must ultimately fail, sold all his shares of stock for $1 to John Sinclair, who on Sept. 19, 1894, surrendered the certificates to the corporation and received a new certificate therefor. On Dec. 21, 1894, the plaintiff, wife of Sinclair, who was cognizant of the transaction between her husband and Fuller, loaned the company $5,530. Failing to realize on a judgment against it for this sum, she sued the Directors, including Fuller, to recover the amount, upon the ground that they had failed to make and file annual reports. The Appellate Division of the Fourth Department now holds that the action could not be maintained as against Fuller, he not being a Director when the loan in question was made. The purpose of the provision of the stock corporation law declaring void a transfer by a stockholder of his stock in a corporation to any person in contemplation of its insolvency is, it is held, to prevent solvent shareholders from escaping their statutory liability to those who were creditors of the corporation when the transfer was made, and to prevent them escaping from their contractual liability to a corporation not assenting to the transfer. Fuller had a right to resign as he did, and his liability to any subsequent creditor by reason of failure of the Directors to file annual reports ceased. The plaintiff had not been defrauded by the transfer, as she had full knowledge of its terms and conditions, and did not make her loan to the corporation until more than three months after the transfer had been entered upon its books, and the certificate had been issued to her husband for the shares.

Relief Corps Election.

The Alexander Hamilton Women's Relief Corps held its annual election yesterday, and the following ticket was elected: Mrs. John Beaver, President; Mrs. H. Wescott, Senior Vice President; Mrs. John Johnson, Junior Vice President; Mrs. George Clement, Treasurer; Mrs. William Oliver, Secretary; Mrs. Edward Morse Cutler, Chaplain; Mrs. L. S. Stone, Conductor; Mrs. Daniel McAllister, Guard; Mrs. Charles Mapes, Assistant Conductor; Miss I. Moran, Assistant Guard; delegates to the Department Convention, Mrs. Albert E. Scott and Mrs. Washington Winsor; alternates, Mrs. Parke Gibson and Mrs. William Johnson. A bazaar will be held Dec. 16.

People's Traction Company.

William F. Sheehan made application to Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court, yesterday for an injunction to restrain the People's Traction Company from going on with the construction of a railroad from the Bronx River to the Harlem River under the franchise awarded by Controller Fitch last week. The application was made on behalf of the North New York Traction Company and the Southern Boulevard Company. The matter went over until Monday next, when the application will be heard by another Justice.

Ladies' Hospital Auxiliary.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Harlem Homoeopathic Hospital of 245 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street gave a tea from 4 to 7 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. E. H. Hamilton, 208 Lenox Avenue. The parlors and the tables were artistically decorated in yellow and white, the colors of the Homoeopathic College.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A LONG HEREZ RUG.

Of a fineness and richness that is difficult to secure in corridor rugs; as many as three hundred knots and stitches have been put in every square inch. Its thick pile has been given a remarkable lustre by the caress of generations of unsandaled feet.

What an Oriental glow such a piece would give to the library, in company with some of our luxuriously deep easy chairs, the upholstery in subdued Eastern tints! Add the dark, harmonious beauty of mahogany bookcases and tables—what a restful atmosphere it will give you!

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

People who occupy the front orchestra chairs in the theatres have suggested that it would show a kindly forethought on the part of the managers if they would provide something in the nature of chest protectors for all their front-seat customers. These seat holders frequently face an icy blast from the stage which, with their theatre gowns and dress suits and a blast of warm air at their back, is anything but comfortable, to say nothing of pneumonia and other unpleasant after-effects. How the performers exist in the polar regions from which these cold blasts descend is one of the many things theatrical the public is not supposed to understand. The scene may be a Summer garden, with a pretty maiden in a lawn gown picking roses, or it may be a ball room filled with women in low-cut décolletée gowns—the blasts are always the same. How it is possible for men and women, under these circumstances, to smile and make love without a sign of blue noses or chattering teeth, it is hard to understand.

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She is a little tot, and all her large family of admirers would like to keep her just at her present size and age. That, however, is not the idea of the enterprising little lady herself. Her great ambition is to grow "bigger like mamma." Her appreciation of a matutinal saucer of oatmeal has been increased by the frequent remark "if you eat your oatmeal like a good little girl, then you will grow 'bigger like mamma.'" The advice had been taken to heart, and a thorough appreciation of the nourishing qualities of oatmeal inculcated. The little girl was looking from the window the other evening. Away up in the sky the moon looked big and bright and beautiful, and a great longing came into her heart. "Oh, mamma," she said, "I wish my papa would eat lots of oatmeal and get bigger and bigger, and get the moon for me."

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Workmen are busy at the Washington Arch in Washington Square, which was struck by lightning last Summer. They have taken down a number of the stones on the western corner of the upper part of the monument. It will be restored to its former condition before Christmas.

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The small boy was taken to church for the first time. The beauty of the altar adornments attracted his attention at once. "Who do all those things up there belong to, mamma?" he queried, in a loud whisper. "To God. Don't whisper," said mamma. "But, mamma," he said, in a moment, "where does God live?" "Up in the sky; now do keep quiet," pleaded mamma. "Well," said the small boy, after a little thought, "I won't talk any more, but don't you think He is a good way off from all His things?"

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"I never give pennies in a street car if I can possibly help it," says one woman, "and I have a nice little scheme by which I defeat what appears to be the desire of many conductors to return me pennies for change and at the same time obtain a valuable collection of nickels for future use. I have learned by experience that it is hard for a conductor to resist giving five pennies in change for a ten-cent piece, so I seldom offer one. When I do, having five pennies at the time in my purse, I wait until the man offers five more, make him give me my ten-cent piece back, and give him my pennies instead. He accepts the discipline without a word. But my scheme is to give him a quarter; he is less likely to give pennies in change for that anyway, but, to make matters straight, I ask him to give me four five-cent pieces. He seems entirely willing. I express my gratitude and have convenient carfare for at least four trips."

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One of the night Inspectors of the Street Cleaning Department is a university man, F. B. McLean, a resident of the University Settlement or Neighborhood Guild on Delancey Street. People who appreciate the good done by men of brains in such positions quote a remark made by Mayor Gilroy to show the class of men who were cleaning the streets when he was in office. In answer to objections made to the amount of money appropriated for salaries for street cleaning, the Mayor is said to have remarked: "You might as well pay out the money in this way as to put it in another fund to support them on Blackwell's Island." Mr. McLean became interested in his present line of work through his work at the settlement; he is not taking it up from a philanthropic motive. He considers it a practical way of taking lessons in political economy and the management of a great metropolis and an opening presenting as great opportunities for advancement in life as could be found any where.

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In the unmerciful guying given the young women known as the Cherry sisters at Hammerstein's Olympia one question asked the youngest, the prettiest, and the plumpest of the sisters as she does a solo part is: "How old are you?" "Jessie"—that is the young woman's name, celebrated a birthday last Saturday. She told more or less interested people with whom she came in contact that she was sixteen. The story was not dressed up for theatrical purposes, and if Miss Jessie does not have a woman's objection to telling her age, she may be, as she says, sixteen.

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"It may have been a good thing twenty years ago for an artist to seclude himself in his studio and wait for people to come and buy his pictures," says one of the fraternity; "but that time is past. If an artist wishes to sell his wares he must show them to the public as any other business man would do. I don't know why an artist should be expected to do anything else. He is working to earn his living and support his family."

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Collectors of insects will be interested in the way in which the butterflies in the Denton exhibition, now at the American Art Galleries, in Twenty-third Street, are mounted. The ordinary observer who has seen similar collections will notice the mounting immediately. Each insect is in its own little case, varying according to the size of the butterflies. The mounting is done on a square of mortar large enough to leave a margin when the insect is in place. The mortar is molded with an indentation in the centre sufficient to admit the back of the butterfly. The wings are spread and held in place with a bit of shellac. When the insect is in place a glass the size of the square of hardened mortar is put over it, and the whole is neatly bound with white paper. The mortar is half an inch or more thick, and may be handled without danger of breaking. The insect is by this process placed in a dust and air proof case, and may be handled with impunity. Another thing which Mr. Denton considers an advantage is that the butterfly spread upon this dead, white background shows every defect if there is one. If the insects are perfect, as they should be, the critical observer knows it without a second glance. The Denton mounting is not to be copied rashly. Its originators considered it a sufficiently good thing for which to take out a patent.

$42 buys our best dress suit, one that compares with any, wherever made.

"What nonsense," some one says, "the high-class tailor charges twice, more than twice as much."

Yes, and for some things he pays twice as much. Our work is done by his very men between seasons, at half and less—there you have our secret.

Same cut, same cloth.

When the suit doesn't fit we do as the tailor does—make it.

Some suits as low as $25; the informal dress coats—Tuxedos; Inverness overcoats; opera capes and opera hats.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Charles Watts will deliver an address to-night at the Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth Street, on the "Philosophy of Secularism."

—The first half hour noonday service for business men in St. Paul's Chapel will be held today. The Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren will deliver the address.

—Pistol practice for policemen will be resumed in a day or two at the Eighth Regiment armory, under direction of Acting Captain Petty, who is an expert shot.

—There will be special musical services and a lecture by Prof. Felix Adler on "Worship," at the meeting of the Ethical Culture Society, in Carnegie Hall, at 11:15 A. M. Sunday.

—Customs Inspectors Brown and Donohue yesterday seized from Eugene Augere, a theatrical agent, who was a passenger on the North German Lloyd steamship Trave, a diamond brooch and a dozen other pieces of jewelry.

—The twenty-eighth anniversary of the Presbyterian Hospital will be held to-morrow at 3 P. M., in the Dispensary Building, on Seventieth Street and Madison Avenue. The hospital will be open for inspection from 1:30 to 6 P. M.

—The first annual meeting of the Tree Planting Association of New York City will be held at the Wool Club, West Broadway and Beach Street, (Franklin Street station, elevated railroad,) at 4 P. M. Tuesday, Dec. 8, for election of officers and other business.

—Bishop Potter will preside, and there will be addresses by Archdeacon Tiffany, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Police Commissioner A. D. Andrews, and others, at a meeting in the interest of the City Mission Society, in Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, at 8 P. M. Sunday.

—Mrs. Frederica Jacobs, thirty-six years old, who had left a faithless husband, and was living with a sister at 277 East Tenth Street, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. She had taken paris green. She had been unable to obtain employment, and her suicide is attributed to this fact.

—Miss Helena T. Goessmann of Amherst, Mass., will give an address at the first public meeting of the Oxanam Reading Circle, all of De La Salle Institute, 107 West Fifty-eighth Street, this evening. The subject will be "My Impressions of the Catholic Summer School" at Cliff Haven, Lake Champlain.

—Mayor Strong received a visit yesterday from a delegation of West Seventy-seventh Street property owners, headed by Col. R. W. Brown, who asked the Mayor to use his influence to have the street paved with asphalt. The Mayor said he would see what he could do with the Department of Public Works.

—Police Commissioner Roosevelt has been invited to deliver an address of welcome to the members of the Commercial Travelers' Home Association, at the Academy of Music, Dec. 15, when a benefit is to be given. Mayor George Green of Binghamton, N. Y., President of the association, will respond.

—Tea and sandwiches were served to the women of the sewing class in the Tombs, yesterday, by the Prison Guild Association, Mrs. Beekman de Peyster and Mrs. Frederick K. Porter being in charge. While they ate and drank the women sewed on flannel petticoats, which will be presented to as many female prisoners as may be discharged on Christmas day.

—Among the passengers on the White Star Line steamship Britannic, from Liverpool and Queenstown, which arrived last evening, were Mrs. J. C. Cooley, S. L. Dickinson, Edward Grasett, R. R. Jewell, E. E. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Keyes, J. Little, C. Marshall, W. J. Nicholson, E. R. Wagner, Leicester Tiffin, William Whitner, and W. E. Woodbury.

—Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court yesterday, refused to grant a decree of divorce to William Wallace from his wife Hester. Alexander H. Wallace, the builder, father of the plaintiff, admitted that he had employed detectives to follow his daughter-in-law, who had witnesses to corroborate her testimony that a house to which she had been traced was her dressmaker's.

—Capt. Charles J. Headler, Lieut. B. B. Osborn, and thirteen non-commissioned officers, Sergeants and Corporals, of Company H of the Third Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard, who were the guests Wednesday night of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard of State of New York, yesterday visited Governors Island for instruction. They were received by Col. Worden and Adjt. Donovan.

—Capt. R. F. McNabb of the British steamship Isleworth, which arrived Wednesday and is now lying at the foot of Seventh Street, Hoboken, is looking for the owner of a blue flyer pigeon, which has a tin tag on its right leg, marked "N. F. C. 66." It flew aboard his vessel fifty-five miles from land, Nantucket Shoal lightship bearing northwest and twenty miles distant. The bird was exhausted and was easily captured.

—John Schneider, seventeen years old, of 433 West Fiftieth Street, was caught yesterday robbing the coal box of the Catholic church at 427 West Fifty-ninth Street. He confessed to having stolen three rings of keys at different times, while calling at the priests' house to see Father De Krom, and to stealing $9 from the poor box. He was committed to the care of the Gerry society, to await trial by Magistrate Crane, in Yorkville Court.

—A horse owned by Max Zeitung, a butcher of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, became frightened by a train passing in the Park Avenue railroad cut, at One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, yesterday. In his rearing and plunging he got his forelegs over the railing that surmounts a parapet wall bordering the cut, and one of the iron pickets penetrated his abdomen eighteen inches. He was shot by a policeman.

—George Westgate, twenty-two years old, of 149 Bowery, was committed to the workhouse yesterday. He was arrested the preceding night for "window peeping," by Policeman Doyle of the East Fifty-first Street Station, who found him sneaking in areaways and looking into basements, among the houses he visited being Helen Gould's, at Forty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, and Ogden Goelet's, at Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue.

—The Jewish Religion School Union have arranged three courses of lectures to be delivered to teachers at Sunday evenings. One course will be on "The Geography of Palestine," by Dr. Richard J. H. Gotthell, Professor of Semitic Languages, Columbia University, the first will be delivered next Sunday night, in the vestry room of Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. The second course will be delivered by Dr. Kohler, on "The Ethics of the Jewish Religion," in Temple Beth-El vestry room, Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, alternate Sundays in February and March. The Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendez will give the third course, on "Heroes of Jewish History," in April and May.

Brooklyn.

—The Rev. Thomas J. Lacey, one of the assistants of the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, has just announced his declination of the call to Christ Church, Alameda, Cal. Mr. Lacey said yesterday that he preferred to remain in Brooklyn.

—Next Sunday will complete the fifty-second year of the organization of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, and it has been decided to celebrate the event with a rally of the members. A committee composed of Thomas L. Jones, G. H. Shaffer, Dr. J. F. Atwood, D. M. Maxon, and F. A. Horne is preparing a programme.

—The Brooklyn Library Association is about to take steps to have Mayor Wurster appoint Trustees for the proposed public Library. The State Library Association will hold a convention in the city Jan. 14 next. The local association will hold a mass meeting, and Andrew Carnegie and other eminent men are expected to be present.

—The will of the late Thomas White, who died Nov. 23 at his home, 135 Hicks Street, was probated yesterday. He left property valued at $192,000. His widow, Harret S. White, and his daughter, Salor E. White, are the legatees. A codicil to the will, dated Dec. 22, 1888, revokes bequests of $10,000 each to Louisa B. White and Harriet S. Moore, nieces of Mr. and Mrs. White, respectively.

—James M. Cuthell of 993 Dean Street was yesterday morning held by Judge Steers, in the Grant Street Police Court, for the action of the Grand Jury for passing a worthless check for $14.25 on Jeremiah W. Marshall, a painter, at 1,238 Fulton Street. Cuthell is a business partner of Hobart B. Tripp, a son of the Rev. Theodore Tripp. The police believe Cuthell to be identified with the Valentine-McLaughlin gang.

—Senor T. Estrada Palma, Minister of Cuba to the United States; Senor Gonzalo de Quesada, Secretary of Legation; Senor Benjamin J. Guerra, Treasurer Cuban Revolutionary Junta, and Senor Horatio S. Rubens, counsel, will be the guests of the Carleton Club, Sixth and St. Mark's Avenues, Brooklyn, this evening. Addresses will be made on the relations existing between the United States, Spain, and Cuba, and on the progress of the Cuban revolutionary war.

—The attachment against Washington Burton for alleged contempt in failing to pay $450 alimony to his wife, Harriet Burton, was argued before Justice Van Wyck yesterday. Burton married another woman after obtaining a divorse in Dakota. Burton was arrested on the attachment, and deposited a certified check for $500 as a bail bond. Plaintiffs demanded payment of alimony to date, but Justice Van Wyck issued an order directing the defendant to pay $450, the amount due up to the time the attachment was issued.

Long Island.

—Sneak thieves stole $120 from Louis Winnistorfer's saloon at College Point yesterday. The money was in a small box behind the bar. The box was found empty in the yard. A tall man with a red mustache entered the saloon about 6 o'clock, and the proprietor, after serving him, hurried up stairs to awaken a boarder.

—Mary Black, a domestic employed by John Good, the wealthy cordage manufacturer of Long Island City, in his home on Jarvis Lane in Far Rockaway, became violently insane early yesterday morning. Her screams awakened the family. She had religious mania, and became so violent that she had to be bound hand and foot by officers.

—Ensign Joseph Garabed of the Greenport Salvation Army, who was confined in the Riverhead jail for playing music in the street in violation of the village ordinance, was released last night. Last night in celebration of his release, the army paraded the streets of Greenport with torches, declaring that the fight against the devil will go on.

—Frank Brady of 54 Seventh Street, Long Island City, is missing from his home. He disappeared last Thursday morning. Brady is twenty-three years old, 5 feet 6 inches tall, and weighs 185 pounds. He was last seen at O'Sullivan's saloon on Seventh Street at 4 o'clock in the morning, just before going to his work at the Warren Chemical Works.

—Keeper Horton, his wife, the matron, and Dr. James Hutcheson, the physician of the county almshouse at Barnum's Island, resigned their positions Wednesday, although their terms were not up. They were all immediately reappointed by the outgoing Democratic board. The next board will be Republican, and it was for this reason that the three resigned so that they could be appointed to full terms.

Westchester.

—The continued cold snap has frozen up all the small ponds in Westchester County, and there was good skating upon them yesterday. There was also good skating at Stamford and Tuckahoe.

—The body of Annie Agnes White, the young woman who was found drowned in the Hudson River, near Peekskill, on Tuesday last, was interred in the Van Cortlandt Cemetery yesterday by Undertaker J. J. Dorsey. The interment was at the expense of the county. Jesse Lent, the young woman's husband, refusing to have anything to do with the remains.

—The Board of Supervisors of Westchester County will pay their annual visit of inspection to the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children on Wednesday next, when they will have their first opportunity of inspecting the new building which was put up to take the place of the one destroyed by fire last year. The board will go to the county almshouse on the following Wednesday on a similar errand.

Staten Island.

—A two-story frame house on Second Street, Clifton, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The house was owned by James Murray, and was valued at $2,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

—Emma Van Orten, a girl of fourteen, was arraigned yesterday in the police court at Stapleton. Mrs. Biel, who lives on Canal Street, Stapleton, charged her with the theft of $12 two weeks ago. She said she had been married to a man named George Peterson in Connecticut a year ago, and after living in Harlem six months with him, Peterson had abandoned her. Her parents, who live on Clinton Street, Brooklyn, informed the Justice that she was an incorrigible girl, and she was committed to the Woman's Reformatory at Hudson for a term of five years.

New Jersey.

—John Zinkann, sixty years old, of 515 Union Place, Union Hill, gashed his hand with a meat saw last Sunday while sawing a bone. Blood poisoning set in, and last night the physicians in attendance said there was no hope of his recovery.

—The trouble over the entertainment to be given by the young people of the Bergen Baptist Church is to be compromised by changing the name of the play. "A Breach of Promise Case." The new title will probably be determined at the meeting to be held to-night.

—Isaac Freeman, fifty-seven years old, of 32 Norfolk Street, New York, was arraigned before Recorder Shelton, at Union Hill, yesterday, for peddling without a license. He said he had been out of work for eight months, his wife had become insane, and he had been turned into the street for non-payment of rent. He exhibited papers to prove his story, and the Recorder dismissed the case.

—Miss Kitty Larkins, of 412 Union Street, Union Hill, was arrested last night for an alleged assault on James Capp, an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Miss Larkins horsewhipped Capp at Bergenline Avenue and Union Street Tuesday night, because, as she alleged, he had slandered her. Recorder Shelton held her in $500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

—The Jersey City Street and Water Board caucused in secret yesterday for two hours over the water bids, but took no action. It leaked out afterward that the three Republicans—Commissioners Brown, Kaiser, and Harding—favor a contract with the East Jersey Company, while the Democrats—Commissioners Heintze and Boltwood—oppose making any contract. The board will hold a public session this morning.

—A Jersey City policeman saw a Newark express wagon standing in front of a saloon on Communipaw Avenue Wednesday night. While he was looking for the driver, a man coolly climbed in the wagon and abstracted a package, which was afterward found to contain two pairs of shoes. He was arrested. He gave his name as Thomas Collins, and said he lived in Collinsville, Penn. He was committed for trial.

—A project is on foot to establish a new ferry to New York from the foot of Thirteenth Street, Jersey City, when the viaduct connecting that street with the Heights shall be completed. A meeting to consider the matter will be held next week. The city owns the property at the foot of the street, but its claim is disputed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. The matter has been before the courts for over ten years.

Stern Bros.

To-day

Special Values in

Blankets

10/4 size (for single beds)
$2.25, $3.25, $4.75

11/4 size (for double beds)
$2.75, $3.85, $4.25, $5.95

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$4.38, $5.50

Also 40 Cases Fancy Silkoline Comfortables

For Double Beds New and desirable colors, at $1.18

And 100 Fancy Silk Down Comfortables at $6.

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December 4-1896

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

MOODY ON CHURCH SHAMS

HE DEPRECATES THE COLDNESS AMONG CHRISTIANS.

Will Continue the Services Another Week and Devote Himself to the Commandments and the Sunday Newspapers.

Men were out in force to hear Evangelist Moody in Cooper Union yesterday afternoon, and the most of them appeared to be little over thirty years old. The service opened with prayer, and the singing of hymns followed. The audience joined in the singing with greater spirit than usual, particularly in "Throw Out the Life Line," "Saviour More Than Life to Me," and "There'll Be No Dark Valley." Mr. Sankey and Mr. Burke sang in duet "Speed Away."

It has been decided to continue the meetings next week, and then bring them to a close. The subjects of the morning sermons for that week will include "The Return of the Lord," "The Ten Commandments," and "Walking with God." Mr. Moody will speak this morning on "The New Birth."

Mr. Moody called attention to the sermon on "The Ten Commandments," which he will give on both Wednesday and Thursday next. "The Ten Commandments," said he, "want to be run out once in a while in New York, and I will go for the Sunday papers, too." The choir then sang "When the Mists Have Rolled Away."

Mr. Moody said some of the newspaper reports of the Carnegie Hall meeting of Sunday last had got him into a fix. "I then asked all who needed spiritual help to write to me," he explained, "but some of them left out the word 'spiritual,' and I think all the beggars in the United States are now after me for help. They think I am a millionaire.

"When I speak of help, I do not mean gold or silver," he continued. "My riches are in the promises of God, and that is better than silver and gold. The grace of God is the best thing in the world. Do you know it? When we get that the other things will take care of themselves.

"I have been asked to explain what I meant by that part of the appeal sent out to the churches, which asked them to give up church work in January in order to hold daily services. Well, of course, I did not intend that they should give up their regular work, but rather entertainments and the like. Just think of it! The drinking shops and the brothels are constantly open, and the churches all locked up. Isn't there something wrong?"

Coldness in the Church.

"Yes," answered a score of voices.

Mr. Moody referred to Bryan stirring the country from one end to the other making silver speeches. "I wish we had 40,000 like Bryan who would preach the Gospel the way he preached silver. I am not half so much afraid of him as I am of this dead cold that has come over the Church of God."

The solo, "Welcome, Wanderer, Welcome!" having been sung by Mr. Sankey, the offering was taken up. Mr. Moody then began the sermon.

"One sentence I want to get lodged in your mind if I can," said the preacher. "For whosoever calleth on the name of the Lord shall be saved." The congregation repeated those words after him.

"Do you believe it?"

"Yes!" shouted people from every corner of the hall.

"It is a broad statement. There is a wonderful sweep in it. It doesn't say to call the good people, the righteous people. It includes Protestant, Catholic, Jew, drunkard, harlot. Is it true? Why do you believe it?"

"I have proved it," said a gentleman from a platform seat.

"It was the text that Peter used so successfully on the day of Pentecost," continued the preacher. "It has been the most successful text ever used by any preacher. Three thousand Jews were converted when Peter preached from that text.

"When did this begin? It could not have meant the dispensation in the days of Noah. It did not mean the Jewish dispensation. Adam never called on God. If he did, it is not recorded. God called on him. We don't hear of his praying for mercy. Cain did not call upon God for mercy. There never was a man in 4,000 years who ever called on God for mercy and did not get it.

Every Man May Be Saved.

"If man is not saved, whose fault is it? Any one to blame but himself? Is not salvation worth asking for? Isn't it worth our making a prayer for? If it is not worth asking for, you wouldn't appreciate it if you got it, would you? I believe deep in my heart that God wants to save every man in this hall to-day.

"You may think your case is a peculiar one, that your surroundings are hard and difficult, but I think if you will read that Book carefully there is not one in this hall who will not find a type of himself in that Book.

"Didn't God use David more after He restored him than He did before? If He heard Hiram Bingham, would He hear any backslider here to-day? Your backsliding can be put away if you call as David did.

"There is a good deal of shamming now, and a good deal of calling on God that is not prayer. Prayer is a wish of the heart more than anything else. God can detect the sham cry. Come, backslider, make your cry to Him to-day and say: 'Oh! God, forgive my backsliding. I am tired and sick of my wanderings and want to come back!' Will you let the cry go up now? 'Call on Me, and I will answer thee, and show thee great and mighty things which thou knowest not.'

"I want to ask the audience this question: Do you believe your sin is any deeper, blacker, viler, than the sin of Jerusalem? When Peter preached on the day of Pentacost he was preaching to the men who had murdered the Son of God.

"He would not have said to preach the Gospel to every creature if He did not mean to save all. He loved the world, and He died praying for the world, and He will save you now. If he saved Jerusalem sinners, won't He save New York sinners?

"If you are honest in your prayer and are willing to turn away from your sins, He will hear you just as willingly to-day as in the past. Look at the prayer of the poor heathen woman. It was simply 'Lord, help me!' Is there a man or woman here who cannot say 'Lord, help me!'"

Mr. Moody closed his sermon by giving some of his experiences of the important part earnest prayer has played in the conversion of unbelievers.

The hymn "I Hear Thy Welcome Voice" was sung when the preacher concluded. The Rev. Dr. Gregg made a prayer, and the Rev. A. C. Dixon gave the benediction.

Morning Meeting.

The Rev. F. H. Marling opened the morning service with prayer. The audience joined in singing sacred songs before the sermon commenced. Mr. Moody's subject was "Regeneration."

A young colored man arose in the audience and asked to be prayed for. He said that he had that day been attacked by hemorrhage, and whisky was administered by a physician. He desired their prayers that he might not be led astray by the use of the liquor. Mr. Moody offered a few words of prayer for the colored man, and included in it all young men, and he asked God to give them control over their appetites and passions.

Beginning his sermon, Mr. Moody called for a show of hands on the question whether Christ had taught truth. The response proved that nearly all present believed Christ a teacher of truth.

"If Christ taught the truth, then," said the evangelist, "a man must be born anew before he can enter the Kingdom.

"Three facts I wish to bring out in discussing regeneration. The first is the necessity of it; the second, what it is not, and lastly, what it is.

"You can no more live the new life without being born of the Spirit than you can cut down the American forest with a penknife. It is a blunder to try to get unregenerated men to become interested in spiritual things.

Christians Are Remiss.

"Were you ever made glad to hear of the return of a poor fallen woman? Did it ever do you good to be told that a drunkard had been reformed? I have heard men say of a reclaimed drunkard, 'Oh, he won't hold out.' At the same time they won't assist him to hold out. They won't associate with him."

The preacher pictured a scene of Mary Magdalen meeting in Paradise the elder brother of the Prodigal, and the elder brother saying: "You are the woman out of whom Christ cast seven devils. How dare you speak to me? I did not associate with such people as you in the world, and don't want to meet you here."

"The religion that has not love to it is an abomination to God," said the preacher. "No one goes to church as regularly as satan. A thief came in here yesterday and stole a lady's pocketbook.

"If you have not Christ in your heart this churchgoing is all a sham."

SUGAR PLANT FOR ARBUCKLES.

Coffee Merchants May Fight the Trust —Works in Brooklyn.

Arbuckle Brothers, the coffee merchants and millers, are to become rivals of the American Sugar Refining Company, whose capital is about $75,000,000 and assets $112,000,000.

The firm has advertised for a sugar refining Superintendent, and has contracted for the building of a refinery to cover an entire block on John Street, between Pearl and Jay Streets, Brooklyn, near their coffee mill plant. The refinery is to have a capacity of 2,000 barrels a day. It cannot be erected, equipped, and in operation in less than a year.

At the office of Arbuckle Brothers yesterday a member of the firm admitted these things. He declined to enter into particulars or to discuss relations with the American Sugar Refining Company. The scope of the venture he did not think was any concern of the public. It was the private affair of the firm, he said, if it resolved on making sugar to continue its custom of supplying two-pound packages or to do business on a larger scale.

At the office of the American Sugar Refining Company, Henry O. Havemeyer, its President, said that the plans of the Arbuckles would not receive any attention from him. He refused to talk about the project.

In the sugar district the venture of the coffee firm was generally discussed, and pro-trust men asked, "If the Arbuckles are going into sugar, what's the matter with the American Refining Company going into coffee? Turn and turn about's fair play." One rumor, that the Arbuckles were to start as sugar refiners allied with others not identified at present with the firm, was disposed of at their office by a prompt denial.

Up to the present, Arbuckle Brothers have purchased the granulated sugar that they put in two-pound packages from the American Sugar Refining Company. Talk of the sugar and coffee district was that the enterprise was forced on the Arbuckles by rivalry in the coffee business. Another incentive to the firm's resolve was the expiration next Spring of a patent on a machine used in packing coffee. This device will then be free to all coffee millers.

NEW LIBRARY QUARTERS.

A Larger Building for the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.

Full plans for a new library to be erected by the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen will be placed before the society at its next meeting, Dec. 16. A site has been practically secured at 711-715 Seventh Avenue, near Forty-eighth Street, and a much larger building than the present one will be put up as soon as possible. Work on the new library will be begun about the 1st of May, 1897, which will be the earliest the society can get possession of the ground.

The library will be built so as to front on Seventh Avenue, and with an extension, L shaped, running back to Forty-eighth Street. It will be a large building, and will afford room for the already extensive and rapidly growing collection of books. The society intends to enlarge the library to keep it up to its more spacious and elegant quarters, and also to broaden the scope of the educational work now being done.

The library contains 111,000 volumes, and about 5,000 are added annually. The available space is taxed to its utmost. Room is urgently needed for the free classes, which would increase largely in a suitable building. The society pays $140,000 for the new site.

DR. WOODWARD'S LECTURE.

He Pays Tribute to the Purity of the Roumanian Tongue.

Dr. B. D. Woodward of the Department of Romance Languages in Columbia University lectured in French yesterday afternon to a large audience, in Hamilton Hall of the university. His subject was "Roumania."

The lecturer treated his subject historically as well as geographically. In outlining the development of the Roumanians Dr. Wodward emphasized the fact that, despite invasions from all the surrounding powers, particularly Turkey, and despite its situation right in the midst of so many great tongues, the Russian, the Hungarian, &c., they had always retained their own language. The speech to-day can be clearly seen to be descended directly from the old Latin. "In fact, it is purely Neapolitan," he said.

Dr. Woodward will continue his course on Thursday afternoon next, when he will emphasize more fully the life of the famous "Rominie" gypsies, illustrating his lecture as far as possible with stereopticon views.

Testimonial to Edward P. Chase.

A large and fashionable gathering attended the testimonial concert to Edward P. Chase, organist of Christ Church, Riverdale, at Hardman Hall, 138 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. An enjoyable programme was contributed by Mrs. Gerrit Smith, soprano; Mrs. Sarah Le Baron Anderson, contralto; Albert Gerard-Thiers, tenor; Joseph Pizarello, pianist; Emile Knell, violoncellist, and M. Victor Harris, accompanist. Among those present were Mrs. Robert L. Maitland, Mrs. Clarence H. Wildes, Mrs. G. M. Carnochan, Mrs. Alexander B. Carver, Mrs. Laurent H. Allien and Miss Mary Marshall Butler.

Former Morgue Keeper Indicted.

An indictment found by the Grand Jury against Albert N. White, former Morgue Keeper, for alleged illegal disposition of human bodies was filed yesterday. Mr. White was up for examination in the Centre Street Police Court when a detective sergeant arrived with a bench warrant for him. The police court hearing was adjourned, and the accused was taken before Judge Newburger in Part I., General Sessions, where bail was fixed at $1,000. He was committed to the Tombs.

Sick Man Caught by a Fire.

Five houses in Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, numbering from 479 to 485, were partly destroyed by fire yesterday morning. They were occupied by John Meyers, the owner, John Denkler, John Bailer, and C. Kretschmer. Soon after the fire started Officer John Stewart rushed into Mr. Meyer's house and found him nearly overcome by smoke. He was ill, and had not been able to move. He was taken into the house of a neighbor.

BATTLING FOR A UNIFORM

LIVELY FIGHT FOR ADJT. GEN. McALPIN'S PLACE.

Gov.-Elect Black Expected in Town To-day, When the Matter May Come to a Focus—Talk of Some Other Offices.

About the liveliest fighting which has taken place in this State in time of peace is in progress now for the position of Major General, to become Chief of Staff to Commander in Chief Black and Adjutant General of the National Guard of the State. Governor-elect Black is expected to reach this city to-day, and the battle will rage hotly in his immediate vicinity.

Such a scramble for an appointive office has seldom been seen. Unusual forces are lined up on behalf of the candidates. Many members of the National Guard itself have had a hand in the struggle, and at one time were in the attitude of petitioning the Governor-elect as to who should be their commanding officer.

Soon after the election many of the officers of the guard gave their indorsement to Gen. F. C. McLewee, the present Inspector General. At that time, so it is now said, the guardsmen supposed that the present Adjutant General, E. A. McAlpin, would not be a candidate for reappointment. Some who are now backing Gen. McAlpin criticise the action of the National Guardsmen, and they say that during the last two weeks some who favored Gen. McLewee have requested that the indorsement be considered canceled.

The Republican State organization has been giving its apparent support to Gen. McAlpin. He is the Treasurer of the State Committee, and, being a man of wealth, has in past years made contributions to the campaign funds in a way that has, for the time at least, given him the committee's support. Chairman Hackett of the State Committee has publicly declared his support of Gen. McAlpin, and other members of the committee have been arrayed on the General's side.

Backing of the State Machine.

Under ordinary circumstances, the backing of the State machine is reckoned as good as a warranty deed when the appointing power is in sympathy with the machine. This year Governor-elect Black has a close personal friend who is after this particular place. He is C. Whitney Tillinghast, who has been a Lieutenant in the National Guard, and in private life is a hardware merchant in the City of Troy, in which Governor-elect Black resides. For two or three weeks it has been put down as pretty certain that Mr. Tillinghast would be appointed.

But the supporters of Gen. McAlpin have not yet laid down their arms. They are out in force, and when Mr. Black reaches the city they are going to make as strong a case as they can. Gen. McAlpin was in the haunts of the politicians yesterday looking out for his own interests, and it is not unlikely that he will have a personal interview with Mr. Black—if not to urge his own claims, to learn if the question is settled, and the forces he has are to be called off.

Gen. McAlpin's friends were confident yesterday that they have a fighting chance, and they are going to make the most of their opportunity to-day. Notwithstanding this confidence, the statement was reiterated that Mr. Tillinghast "has ordered his uniform."

Politicians would not be surprised to learn from Mr. Black that he is satisfied with the appointment of Col. Ashley W. Cole, Gov. Morton's private secretary for one of the Railroad Commissionerships. It has been known for a month that Gov. Morton wanted to appoint Col. Cole as the successor of Samuel A. Beardsley.

Mr. Beardsley's term will run only a few weeks after Mr. Black becomes Governor, and Gov. Morton wanted to make sure that his successor would name Col. Cole at the end of those few weeks.

New Railroad Commissioners.

Word comes from Albany that Mr. Black and Gov. Morton got together at luncheon at the Executive Mansion two or three days ago, and that since that time Col. Cole's chances of becoming a Railroad Commissioner are regarded as vastly improved.

For the second vacancy on the Board of Railroad Commissioners it is pretty well settled that George W. Dunn of Binghamton will be the appointee. Mr. Dunn has been for some years a member of Mr. Platt's State Committee. He was Mr. Platt's first choice for State Excise Commissioner under the Raines law. State Senator Brackett is pushing W. W. Worden of Saratoga for one of the vacancies in the board.

From the far northern corner of the State there came a story yesterday that former Congressman John M. Wever of Plattsburg still has his eye on the position now held by Gen. Austin Lathrop of Corning, the Superintendent of State Prisons. Gen. Lathrop's term will expire in about six months. Two years ago Mr. Wever wanted to control some of the patronage which is in the hands of the Superintendent of Prisons. He asked Gen. Lathrop to let him have such of it as related to Clinton Prison, at Dannemora.

Mr. Wever wanted to locate Jehiel White of Plattsburg in the place now held by Walter N. Thayer. Gen. Lathrop did not accommodate Mr. Wever.

A little later Mr. Wever brought charges against Gen. Lathrop and sought to secure his removal. An investigation was held, which did not develop anything that seemed to Gov. Morton good ground for granting Mr. Wever's petition. In view of this, it is said, Mr. Wever's prospect of succeeding Gen. Lathrop is not bright.

Sheriff Cornelius V. Collins of Troy, a warm personal friend of Governor-elect Black, has some backing for the place. A story was going yesterday that Mr. Collins might be appointed Superintendent of Insurance if Louis F. Payn decides not to take that position.

Garrett J. Benson of Albany, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Senate, was brought forward yesterday for one of the prison wardens, when the change in this department is made.

Steamers' Mattresses Sold.

The health authorities of Hoboken yesterday ordered an investigation on the complaint that mattresses used by steerage passengers on German steamers are cleaned, cut up, and sold in Baltimore as burlaps.

Superintendent Muller of the Bremen said all the mattresses left on the steamer were destroyed by Thomas Toole of 73 Jackson Street.

Superintendent Badenhauser of the Hamburg Line said the bedding on the vessels of that line was carted away and destroyed by William Kennedy of 518 Adams Street. He also said the bedding was thoroughly fumigated before it left the ships. It was learned that the burlaps were sold by J. A. Marten of Jersey Avenue and Seventeenth Street. He said that he bought some of the stuff from Kennedy. He had been in the business, he said, for sixteen years, and had never heard of a case of disease resulting from the practice.

His Wife Prevented Suicide.

John O'Brien, thirty-four years old, of 261 Erie Street, Jersey City, attempted suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor. His wife and nine-year-old daughter, May, were in an adjoining room, and heard him. Mrs. O'Brien disarmed him and sent the child for a doctor. O'Brien tried to push his wife away, telling her he wanted to finish himself. He was taken to the City Hospital. His condition was critical last night, but hopes were entertained for his recovery. O'Brien was sunstruck last Summer. Since then his mind has been affected at times. Three months ago he became ill and lost his position as a clerk in the Erie Railroad office. The couple have five children.

TO SAVE DEBORAH NURSERY.

President Kaye Proposes Reorganization and a New Staff.

The affairs of the Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, which have been complicated by litigation in the courts and various adverse reports officially made by the State Board of Charities and the local Board of Health, reached a climax yesterday when Solomon L. Kaye, President of the institution, appeared before the investigating committee of the State Charities Board, at 55 Liberty Street, with propositions for reorganization.

Mr. Kaye is receiver of the institution. With the aid of Ferdinand Levy and several officers of other Hebrew charitable organizations, he purposes to reincorporate the institution with new officers and attendants, and provide for its maintenance by popular subscriptions from Hebrew philanthropists. This plan was sanctioned yesterday by Chairman Tunis G. Bergen, Dr. Stephen Smith, and Mrs. Beekman de Peyster, members of the investigating committee.

Since May Controller Fitch, acting on the recommendation of the State Board of Charities, has refused the per capita allowance. Its inmates have dwindled from 400 in May to 168.

An ultimatum, issued by the State Board yesterday, was in effect that the nursery would no longer be allowed to exist at the city's expense. Its records show that until last May it drew $40,000 a year from the city as its per capita allowance, while but $200 or $300 a year was actually donated. Its active Trustees were Mrs. Deborah Alexander and Maurice Alexander, her husband; J. M. Alexander, their son, and his wife, Mrs. J. M. Alexander; Mrs. L. Burger, their daughter, and her husband, L. Burger, and Mrs. F. Meyer, their adopted daughter. One of its buildings was rented from a member of the family, its purchases of merchandise were all made from relatives in trade, and its medical, educational, and disciplinary staff was made up of connections. Among the charges officially made against it were cruelty to inmates, misuse of funds, and general mismanagement.

Chairman Bergen of the investigating committee said yesterday:

"In this case the State board has made another good use of its strong Constitutional powers of control of charitable institutions. As formerly conducted the Deborah Nursery was in no sense a charitable institution, and it has been for years condemned by the leading Hebrew philanthropists.

"The board does not believe in the charity of an institution which draws substantially all its revenue from the Municipal Treasury. We desire to see the Deborah Nursery supported by philanthropists. When so-called charitable institutions have from the city a fixed revenue in excess of their needs they are merely business enterprises, and very soon fall into greedy ways of increasing their income.

"During the past eighteen months the decrease in the per capita allowance to charitable institutions has amounted to $200,000. That sum represents substantially inmates whose support had been heretofore improperly charged against the city."

Within a few days President Kaye will call a meeting of Hebrew philanthropists who are interested in the reorganization of the nursery. There is some opposition to the plan among the contemporary Hebrew organizations, among which the present inmates will be distributed in case the nursery is closed.

PRACTICAL WORK IN CHARITY.

Reports on the Efforts of the State Aid Association.

The State Charities Aid Association held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the United Charities Building. As the President, the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, was absent, Dr. George G. Wheelock took the chair.

Interesting reports of the association's work during the year were submitted by various committees. The principal feature of the meeting was the exhibition of stereopticon views of the charitable institutions of the city, chosen with reference to the necessity for the separation of the administration of charity from that of correction, a reform which was brought about by this association.

The Secretary's report showed that many improvements have been made during the year in the departments of charities and correction. Contracts were signed in November for the erection of buildings in both departments. The pictures of the charitable institutions showed the need of the expenditure of the large sums authorized by the Legislature.

Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler reported that the asylums for the insane have been much improved since their transfer on Feb. 28, 1896, from the city to the State, and their reorganization as the Manhattan State Hospital.

Charles H. Marshall read a report on the work of the Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured. Eight hundred and twenty-five persons have been instructed during the year, and the total number instructed since the establishment of the society is 8,771. The account of the society's classes among policemen and railroad employes was of special interest.

The report of the Hospital, Book, and Newspaper Society was read by Miss Gertrude L. Hoyt, its Secretary. During the year ended Oct. 1, 7,630 books, 25,121 magazines, and 65,071 papers were distributed to the various charitable institutions of this city, and to libraries, clubs, missions, &c., in other places.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $816.61. The expenses during the year amounted to $8,916.13. The sum of $2,000 has been contributed to the association's Endowment Fund in three sums, two of $500 each, and one of $1,000. This fund now amounts to $14,025. Its contributors are Carl Schurz, Gustav Amsinck, Mrs. A. A. Anderson, James Speyer, James A. Scrymser, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. De Forest, William E. Dodge, D. Willis James, Cornelius Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan, and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President—Joseph H. Choate; Vice-Presidene—Mrs. William B. Rice; Librarian—Mrs. Henry Oothout; Treasurer—Charles S. Fairchild. The managers for the coming year are: Miss Rosalie Butler, Charles F. Chandler, Joseph H. Choate, Charles S. Fairchild, Franklin H. Giddings, Charles Hitchcock, Mrs. L. M. Hoyt, Mrs. Henry Oothout, Charles H. Marshall, John A. McKim, Mrs. William B. Rice, Carl Schurz, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, George G. Wheelock, and Alfred T. White.

Clifford Was Whipped Again.

Henry Clifford, a brother of John Clifford, the boy who escaped from the Home for the Blind, in Jersey City, Tuesday night, was found yesterday. He is nineteen years old, and lives with his uncle, Thomas J. Clifford, at 703 First Street, Hoboken. At the "Home," visitors who called were allowed to see the boy. To them he said he had been whipped, after being taken back, with a stick an inch thick and nine inches long. The charge was not denied. The police are taking no action in the case. Sister Grant's application to have the boy admitted to the New York Institute for the Blind at the cost of New Jersey was filed at Trenton yesterday.

Taken from Its Father's Arms.

There was a pathetic scene in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday when Magistrate Mott committed little Violet Montgomery, eight years old, to the care of the Gerry society, and Agent Deubert forcibly removed the child from its father's arms. It was charged that the child did not have proper care, and did not attend school. The complaint was made by the child's mother, who is separated from her husband. Although Robert Montgomery, the father, an engineer of 131 Lewis Street, testified that he had applied at several schools for admission of the child, but had been told there was no room for her, the commitment was made.

FOR SCIENCE IN CURRENCY

WHAT W. L. TRENHOLM SAID TO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Hails the Movement Started in Indianapolis, and Believes the Time Ripe to Study Reforms Outside of Politics.

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday Charles Stewart Smith, in offering an amendment to the by-laws by which the membership will be increased from 1,000 to 1,250, said:

"The constant growth of our city in population and in commercial and industrial progress renders it important that this chamber should keep abreast of the times in respect to membership. We have 150 candidates for admission on the waiting list. Without this proposed increase it would require from four to five years to dispose of the present applicants. You are aware that the character and habits of our members conduce to longevity, but few die, and in recent years membership in the chamber is so highly valued that none resign.

"Many of our influential members have urged this change upon the Executive Committee. One of them, whose business is above Fourteenth Street, said to me that he would gladly nominate twenty-five merchants doing business in his vicinity, but he was unwilling to do so with the prospect of so long a delay in securing their election. Again, the expenses of the chamber for printing reports and other necessary expenses is on the increase, and while our affairs are managed with the strictest economy the additional revenue from increased membership is desirable."

The proposed amendment was generally approved. Action on it will be taken at the January meeting.

Mr. Trenholm on Currency Reform.

William L. Trenholm, ex-Controller of the Currency, member of the Committee on Finance and the Currency, spoke on currency reform in the absence of John Harsen Rhoades, Chairman of the committee. He said:

"I regret that Mr. Rhoades, the Chairman of the committee, is not present, for I have no doubt he would have something to say on the subject. The last time that the committee held a meeting, which was some time ago, it was considered desirable that the committee should not recommend that the voice of this Chamber should be raised in the current discussions that were going on, because it was quite evident that the battlefield over the currency question was to be far removed from this locality, and it was thought best to allow those who were to take part in the contest to bear from whatever disadvantages they might have been put under by a distinct inspiration coming from this source, which at that time was not so well thought of, perhaps, in the central part of the country as it is today. Since the determination of the question there has been no meeting of the committee.

"I think that every member of the committee—I think I may speak for them with confidence—has been watching with great interest what has been going on lately in the conference in Indianapolis, and is glad to see that the movement has had its initiation in that section and is probably now taking a direction and a scope which promise to interest, in the solution of this question, those who are the best able to contribute to its solution in experience and knowledge, and that is the chosen representatives of the great commercial classes of this country. I think I speak for the members of the committee, though I do not want to discard any personal responsibility, in saying that we all deplore that a question of this character should have entered into the politics of this country; and after a close survey of all that has been written and published and spoken in regard to this matter, it is quite apparent that the great masses of the people of the country have not yet been brought to understand the real issues that underlie the questions that have been brought forward by the politicians and are still being more or less debated."

"The solution of this question, which is more or less a scientific one, must come from those who are familiar with it in the general bearing upon it of the natural laws which govern the movement of capital and the distribution of profit; and I think that the only way in which the people of this country can ever be brought to decide rightly will be upon an affirmative proposition put forth by those who understand what they are talking about and are able to be responsible for its consequences.

A Scientific Solution Sought.

"Unfortunately, the business interests of the country and the representatives of these interests, Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade, have been for some years on the defensive. They have not taken an active and aggressive forward movement. They have simply stood aloof, and when one proposition after another has been made they have either opposed it or failed to support it. That is the way in which this matter has drifted into the position in which we found it in the last election, and I think the only way in which it can be taken out of the political questions of the day is by some such movement as that which is now on foot outside of politics, resulting in the production and publication and in the general acceptance by the commercial and financial classes of the country of something that is regarded as a scientific, practical solution of the problem that now confronts us, and of which up to this time no general acceptable solution has been presented. And I think that a proper time for this committee to act is approaching.

"I have no doubt that in due time this Chamber will be called upon to participate in the discussions that are likely to take place now as a consequence of the initiative of the Indianapolis convention, and I feel sure that every member of this committee will be prepared when the proper time comes to unite in a recommendation to this Chamber which will be in harmony with its conservatism and at the same time will command the support of its intelligent and progressive membership."

At the instance of A. Foster Higgins, the question of improving the lighting and buoying of the harbor and a petition on the subject were referred to the Committee on Harbor and Shipping.

Louis Windmüller spoke on the construction of a bridge over Newtown Creek, between Hunter's Point and Greenpoint, and offered the following:

Whereas, the War Department has condemned the bridge over Newtown Creek, which connects Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, with Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, and has induced the authorities to provide another; and, whereas, the Supervisors of Queens County and the Aldermen of Brooklyn have decided to construct one of the so-called "bascuh" style, which is objectionable.

First—Because it will be only seven feet above the average of high tide water, while it should be twenty-four feet above it if tugboats and canalboats are to pass without opening it.

Second—Because it is liable to get out of order while being opened, and may interfere with navigation.

Third—Because it will cost about $250,000, while a good bridge of proper and tried construction can be built for less.

Resolved, that the Committee on Harbor and Shipping be requested to investigate the subject and report.

An objection was offered by Henry Hentz, whose opinion was that the Chamber would depart from its proper field if the suggestion prevailed, but the subject was referred to the committee.

In a discussion on the tariff question, Francis B. Thurber said that the country might again drift into a period of tariff agitation, which would be ruinous to the welfare of financial and business interests. The subject merited careful attention, and he asked that it be referred to the Executive Committee for a report at the next meeting.

Charles Stewart Smith reminded Mr. Thurber of the tariff bill now pending in Congress, and deprecated any action that anticipated its disposal of it. Mr. Thurber's motion was finally adopted.

An invitation to the Chamber from Gov. H. L. Mitchell of Florida that delegates be selected to attend a convention at Tampa Jan. 20, 1897, to discuss measures of defending the Gulf and South Atlantic seaports, was referred to the Executive Committee.

SAID BARBERI WAS INSANE.

Testimony of Medical Experts at the Woman's Trial for Murder.

The taking of expert testimony consumed the day at the trial of Maria Barberi for killing Domenico Cataldo, her former lover, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday. Dr. Hrdicka finally got a chance to answer the long hypothetical question that has taken several hours to read and edit.

"Now, doctor," said Mr. Hymes, "assuming all these facts of statement to be true, are you of the opinion that on April 26, 1895, at the time of the homicide, the defendant was able to discriminate between right and wrong or to know the nature and quality of the act she was doing?"

"I do not," was the response.

The physician said later that he believed at the time of the killing that Maria was suffering from mental aberration due to a minor epileptic attack. The doctor also said that the inferences he had drawn from the physical abnormalities discovered in the girl's head were that she was irresponsible at the time of the tragedy. The question and answer were ruled out, however, on Assistant District Attorney McIntyre's objection.

On cross-examination, Mr. McIntyre ascertained that the expert had once been a cigarmaker to secure money to gain his education. He said that he considered all epileptics insane, but many were sufficiently sane to be considered entirely sane. Mr. McIntyre then asked about the measurements of Maria's head, and what the doctor thought an abnormal head was. A lot of photographs was shown him, and he said, in passing opinion on the heads of Justice Gildersleeve, William H. Vanderbilt, and David B. Hill, that their heads were abnormal. Even those of Cornelius Vanderbilt, ex-President Harrison, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, President Cleveland, and Russell Sage were "all of them abnormal," according to the witness. After recess he wanted to explain his error, but did not get a chance.

Dr. Charles L. Dana had the hypothetical question read to him, and his opinion was that Maria Barberi was not responsible.

SIX LIVES WERE IN DANGER.

Narrow Escape of William J. Clark and Family from a Fire.

William J. Clark, his wife and four children, of 39 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, had a narrow escape from death about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, from a fire which broke out in a blacksmith shop next door, and communicated to the tenement in which they lived. The shop was occupied by John Slattery.

The flames spread before the arrival of the firemen, and the Clarks were awakened by their dog, Tray, a great Newfoundland, which whined and scratched outside of the door of their bedroom until Mr. Clark was roused out of a sound slumber. Clark awakened his family just as Policemen Geary and Dudley of the Amity Street Police Station broke in the street door. The children and Mrs. Clark, who is an invalid, were taken out just in time, as the flames were eating the woodwork in their apartments as they left.

While going to the fire the Salvage Corps wagon and the tender of Engine No. 3 came into collision. Frederick Graves, a member of the Salvage Corps, was thrown to the ground, and received a fracture of the left arm. The damage to the two buildings was about $3,000.

CHURCHES AGAIN IN UNITY.

New York and Brooklyn Congregationalists in Conference Once More.

The Fall meeting of the Manhattan-Brooklyn Conference of the Congregational Church was held yesterday in the Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street. Forty churches were represented. The meeting was noteworthy from the fact that it is the first conference held by the Congregational Churches of this city and Brooklyn together since the two branches split because of questions arising from the Henry Ward Beecher trial.

The Rev. F. B. Richards, assistant pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, in an address of welcome, mentioned the reunion, and said he expected the churches now to stay together. He referred to the recent Storrs jubilee in Brooklyn, and said Dr. Storrs was prevented attending the conference because he was weighted down with congratulations. The Rev. Charles P. Peirce, Vice President, presided, owing to the death of Dr. Perkins, the President.

The afternoon session was devoted to reports of committees and discussion of the subject, "Church Expenses, and How to Meet Them."

At the evening session an address on "The Duty of Christian Citizens" was delivered by S. B. Capen of Boston.

M'INTYRE TO ASSIST IVORY.

The New York Lawyer Goes to London as Advisory Counsel.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre has been engaged as counsel for Edward Ivory, the alleged Irish dynamiter, whose trial will begin in the Old Bailey Court House, London, in a few weeks. Mr. McIntyre has been retained by the Irish National Alliance, of which William Lyman is President, to assist the English lawyers who are in the case. He said yesterday that he expected to go to London the latter part of this month, and would take a vacation from his work then, since he has not had a vacation in some time. He said he believed Ivory to be the victim of a conspiracy.

"I am satisfied there's no case against him," he said, "and it will have to be thrown out of court. Whether Informer Jones's story is true or not is immaterial."

City Magistrates' Report.

The City Magistrates filed their first yearly report yesterday in the County Clerk's office. It shows that there were 112,160 persons brought into the police courts, 559 less than the previous year. There were held for trial 73,537. The falling off was largely due to the decrease in excise arrests. The number arrested for being drunk and disorderly was 60,906, or an increase of 500 over last year. There was an increase of 20 per cent. in the number of persons held to have their sanity inquired into. The number was 625. The principal nationalities represented in the 73,537 held for trial were: Irish, 14,000; German, 6,500; English, 1,500; Scotch, 480; French, 500; Italians, 400, and Russians, Poles, and Austrians, 13,014. There were but 3,300 who gave the place of birth as the United States, and of these 75 per cent. were born of foreign parents.

Illness Hastened a Marriage.

Miss Frieda Burkhard, a teacher in Public School No. 20, Jersey City, and the Rev. William A. G. Sanft were married Monday evening by the Rev. Randolph J. C. Luhrs. Miss Burkhard is the daughter of the Rev. George Burkhard, pastor of Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, at the Hudson boulevard. About a year ago his health broke down, and Mr. Sanft was employed as his assistant. Soon after he paid marked attention to Miss Burkhard. The marriage was set for Easter, but Monday Paste Burkhard was prostrated by a paralytic stroke, and his daughter wished to be married before he died. The marriage was not announced until yesterday. Pastor Burkhard's condition is critical.

Dr. Greer Released.

Dr. H. Fisher Greer, who was recently sent to Bellevue Hospital Insane Pavilion, was released yesterday, Dr. Fitch having certified that he was not a fit subject for an asylum. Dr. Greer was in a cheerful frame of mind on leaving the hospital, and declared that he felt as well as ever, and intended to resume his medical and surgical practice at once.

CRANE A SHARP WITNESS

HE SAYS MAGISTRATES ARE BLAMELESS IN EXCISE CASES.

Declares the Raines Law Is the Best of Its Kind Ever Enacted—Brooklyn Officials Describe the Situation in That City.

City Magistrate Leroy B. Crane was the last witness of the day before the Raines Law Senate Committee yesterday afternoon, and he proved the most interesting. He took it upon himself to reply to Chief Conlin and President Roosevelt, who blamed the Magistrates in their testimony for much of the difficulty experienced in enforcing the law.

Senator Raines asked this question: "President Roosevelt said here that in dismissing the case of a man charged with violating the liquor tax law, you said: 'The police have no jurisdiction over hotels.' Do you remember the case?"

"No, Sir," replied Mr. Crane.

"President Roosevelt said the police officers told him you said so. Do police officers tell the truth?"

"I do not want to do an injustice to the police, but I think they lie sometimes."

Magistrates Doing Their Duty.

"I think it is due," continued Magistrate Crane, "to the Board of City Magistrates to say that we have been doing all that we can, honestly and justly, to aid in the enforcement of the law. There are many cases which come before us where the police do not bring us sufficient testimony or proper evidence to warrant us in holding. We are obliged to discharge these prisoners. We have been 'roasted' for this long enough. Everybody is blamed except the man who violates the law."

Mr. Crane looked somewhat relieved when he had concluded. In reply to questions he said that the City Magistrates fined drunks as low as $1, under the Wilds act of 1895. The Raines law provided for a fine not less than $3, but the City Magistrates have decided that they have special powers under the Wilds law. Mr. Crane said that little if any testimony in excise cases was taken by a stenographer in his court, because it caused delay.

He suggested as a remedy for some of the defects in the law, that all saloons be cleared of boxes and stalls, and that some provision be added to make a hotel really a hotel in every sense, by making it necessary to have more rooms than at present, and make the tax higher.

Possible to Define a Guest.

He did not see how a meal could be defined, but thought it was possible to define a guest. He favored a special

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES.

To the Holders of the Certificates of the Receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the decree of United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, the right to redeem and pay said certificates before maturity is exercised by the said Court, and all of said certificates now outstanding will be redeemed and paid on the **9TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1896,** at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New-York, in said city, at the sum of **ONE THOUSAND AND TEN DOLLARS** and accrued interest to said date for each certificate, under and in accordance with the provisions of the decree of said Court authorizing said issue of certificates; and holders thereof are requested to surrender the same for redemption and payment at said time and place.

Under said decree, interest on all said certificates shall cease and determine on the said date, and the coupons representing the interest from that date shall thenceforth and forever be void and of no force or effect.

New York, November 4th, 1896.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, Equipment Mortgage Bonds.

The plan and agreement have become effective and a large majority of the several issues have been deposited. Notice is hereby given that the time to deposit bonds under the agreement and modification is extended to and including December 10th, 1896, without penalty.

After December 10th, 1896, and to and including December 31st, 1896, bonds will be received only on payment of $10 per bond.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY C. ROUSE,
Bondholders' Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE,
HERBERT B. TURNER, } Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.
New York, Nov. 30, 1896.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Preferred and Common Stock.

The privilege of subscribing to the Common stock of the proposed new corporation on the terms heretofore announced has been extended to and including December 31, 1896, but all holders who shall not elect to avail of said privilege on or before December 10th, 1896, will be required to pay the whole amount of their subscription in cash at the time of depositing their certificates.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.

NORTHERN PACIFIC Reorganization.

23 WALL STREET.
NEW YORK, November 26, 1896.
To the holders of Reorganization Certificates for
General First Mortgage Bonds, General Second Mortgage Bonds, Collateral Trust Notes, Preferred Stock, Common Stock
OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

On and after Monday, November 30, 1896, we shall be prepared to begin the issue of new securities in exchange for Reorganization Certificates of the above classes.

One hundred schedules per diem will be received.

Due notice will be given when we are ready to issue new securities for the other classes of Reorganization Certificates.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Company,
No. 71 Broadway, New York,
December 1st, 1896.

The undersigned will receive proposals for the sale to them of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the amount of twenty-four thousand four hundred and seventy dollars, ($24,470,) in cash, for the Sinking Fund, at the office above named, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 12th day of December.

WILLIAM F. FRICK, } Trustees.
JAMES SLOAN, Jr., }

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Market narrow, but firm. Money on call, 1½ to 2 per cent.

There is little extension of the apparent public interest in the stock market. Under the surface, however, are indications, not to be misunderstood, of a new disposition upon the part of important interests to take hold.

***

Here and there, all over the market, are evidences of a developing tendency to buy. People who have been long holding aloof are now showing an inclination to range themselves on the long side. They are not aggressive; they aim to disguise their plans, in fact; but, nevertheless, their purpose and their influence are soon bound to tell.

***

Railway earnings improve. This is the most cheerful development in sight. It is upon poor railway returns that the professional bear raiders have most relied; and now if there be substantial improvement, instead of continuing decreases, the result marketwise will be sure to show effectively.

***

Much controversy is heard as to what current conditions in the exchange market signify. The ultra bear contingent aver that there is preparation for the export of gold to Europe. This sort of prediction is not given indorsement by conservative bankers. The exchange market shows chiefly just now that money is being borrowed here for European account—money being cheaper here than abroad. If we have funds to loan it certainly is something else than a discouraging indication. And it might not be a bad idea for people mourning because we are able to lend to bear in mind that loans have to be repaid. The international trade situation is all right.

***

Government bonds were unchanged. There were sales of $50,000 4s of 1925, coupon, at 120.

***

In State bonds, $5,000 North Carolina special tax, Western North Carolina Railroad issue, sold at ¾; $1,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991, at 60½.

***

There were sales on the Stock Exchange of 44 shares of American Exchange, at 171; 17 Fourth National, at 175, and 5 Park, at 262½.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sug. Rfs. pf.	1	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Tobacco	½	Manhattan	¾
Chicago Gas t. r.	⅞	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	Mo. Pacific	½
C. C., C. & St. L. pf.	½	N. J. Central	½
Consol. Gas	1¼	N. Y. Central	½
Del. & Hudson	2⅜	N. Y. Sus. & W. pf.	½
Del., Lack. & W.	½	Standard Gas pf.	½
D., R. G. pf.	1¼	St. P. & Omaha	1
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1½	Southern Pacific	⅞
Gen. Electric	1	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅜
Ill. Steel Co.	¾	Tenn. C. & I.	1
Laclede Gas pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Lake Shore	2	West. Union	⅞

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sugar Refs.	¾	Mich. Central	1
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	⅝	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	½
Laclede Gas	1¾		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Brook. R. T. 5s	4	Ohio Southern 1st	1
Chi. & N. W. 25-yr. deb. 5s	1	Southern Ry. 5s	1¾
Cent. of N. J. gen.	2½	Union Pac. col. tr. note 6s	1⅞
Chi., B. & Q. deb.	2		

BONDS DECLINED.

Brook. Elev. 1st	1	Union Pac. ext. sf.	
Ohio Southern gen.	1	8s	1
Standard R. & T. 6s.	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money 3 per cent. for sixty-days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 4 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper: Rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5@6 per cent. for good single names, four to six months to run

Clearing House exchanges, $118,234,257; balances, $6,933,847; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $432,602.

Money on call in London, 3 per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull and firm. Posted rates $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.86¾ for demand, $4.87@$4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95 9-16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c premium. Boston—10@16 2-3c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.75@$1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—75c @$1 premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were fractionally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ⅛, to 97¼. Declined—Erie first preferred, ½, to 36; St. Paul, ½, to 76⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 51¼; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 57½; Erie, ¼, to 16; Reading, ⅛, to 14⅞, and Atchison, ⅛, to 15. Illinois Central sold at 96. British consols declined 1-16, to 111 7-16, for money, and 111⅛ for the account.

The Bank of England gained £63,000 of bullion on balance, but lost £469,340 during the week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which one week ago was 53.55 per cent., now stands at 53.82 per cent., against an advance from 59.33 per cent. to 66.30 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The rate of discount remains unchanged at 4 per cent. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f. 30c., and Exchange on London at 25f. 23½c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 625,000f. gold and a decrease of 1,950,000f. silver. The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 11,240,000 marks.

ATCHISON AND KANSAS.

There has been much discussion in Wall Street of late regarding the opportunities, both speculative and investment, offered by the securities of the reorganized Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad. The comparatively low price of the preferred and common stocks and the good condition into which the road has been put through reorganization have made it seem that the new securities were worthy of the consideration of investors.

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In the latest issue of The London Statist received here there appears an article in which the Atchison question is treated. The article goes over the history of the road, explains the plan of reorganization, and highly commends the earnestness of the company's new management, as shown by reports since the receivership. The Statist shows why Atchison is and will continue to be able to earn a full dividend on its adjustment bonds, pointing out that at the present rate of business there will always be a surplus even after the 4 per cent. on the adjustments is paid. But beyond this The Statist does not seem to have much faith in the earning power of the road. It says:

"While such a result is very satisfactory, and points to the company being able in the future to pay the 4 per cent. dividend on the adjustment income bonds in full, especially should United States trade permanently revive, exaggerated ideas should not be held as to the ability of the company to provide a dividend on the preferred stock. With several of the companies we have recently dealt with we have pointed out that the results obtained have been earned in a year of bad trade, and that, consequently, with trade revival there should be a further marked expansion in net earnings. As regards the Atchison, however, a great expansion in net earnings from trade revival cannot be looked for, although some expansion may occur. That the company is able to show a net profit of $2,000,000 or more, available for dividend on adjustment bonds, is largely due to severe economies in outlay—economies partly possible by reason of the somewhat lavish expenditure during the receivership, which terminated at the end of December last, and partly due to the new management having given their best efforts to economical working, in order that satisfactory net results should be shown. How great have been the economies will be apparent when we say that in the nine months to Sept. 30, 1896, an increase of $503,000 has been accompanied by a reduction of $1,955,000 in expenditure, and that net earnings consequently increased $2,458,000. Hence, it will probably be found that with 1897 expansions in gross earnings will probably be accompanied by appreciable increases in expenditure, and that the net earnings may proportionately show only moderate gain.

"As regards the immediate future, there appears no prospect of any great expansion in earnings. The territory served by the Atchison has suffered severely during the past few years, and unfortunately, it is not in a position to greatly benefit from the present rise in the price of wheat. A very large proportion of the Atchison's traffic arises in the State of Kansas, where the Atchison's branch lines are almost wholly situated. But the wheat crop in Kansas, although somewhat better than last year, is still very poor. In 1892 it amounted to 70,831,000 bushels, in 1894 it was 35,315,000 bushels, in 1895 only 22,919,000 bushels, and now in 1896 it is estimated at 29,524,000 bushels. The oat crop is also very poor; indeed, it is smaller than last year. On the other hand, the corn crop is large, but it is no larger than last year's heavy crop. Hence, from crop conditions any immediate large improvement in earnings cannot be looked for. In years of exceptionally large crops and favorable conditions the Atchison net profits may, however, be large. This was the case in 1891 and 1892, when the crops were abnormally plentiful, and when the company benefited by the failure of the Mexican harvest. The company's prosperity will, however, always fluctuate with the harvest. A good harvest will make the Atchison prosperous; with a bad harvest, its net earnings may not be much more than sufficient to provide fixed charges.

"The general mortgage bonds offer considerable attractions to an investor, and the adjustment income bonds to those more speculatively inclined; but we would advise investors to leave the preferred and common stocks to market operators."

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The Hon. Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Atchison, was shown this review, and asked to express his views. Mr. Walker said:

"Taken as a whole, The Statist's presentation of the Atchison situation is a fair one. The management of the road is not at all desirous of putting out calculations of prospective profits for speculative purposes. We are not running the Atchison Road or keeping its books for effect on the stock market. We aim to manage it to the best of our ability without making great promises, and we wish results to speak for themselves.

"As to the article referred to, it is not such a statement as speculative bulls on Atchison would care to see published, perhaps, but it is, in the main, fair and reasonable. It is true that our road will not be greatly benefited at once by a business revival. We will, of course, feel the effects of such improvement, but not to any quickly wonderful extent.

"It is also true that there is no immediate prospect for any great expansion in Atchison earnings. The reasons set forth in The Statist are generally good ones. There will not, however, be any such expansion in expenditures as the article suggests as likely. There is no need for them, and we will be just as much disposed to economize in the future as in the past year.

"Nor do I undertake to dispute the improbability of immediate dividends on the preferred stock. As I said before, the property will be managed without regard to speculative markets. We will not indulge in pyrotechnics to put stocks up or down."

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A member of a Boston house, who is quite familiar with the Atchison situation, said yesterday, when shown the English criticism:

"I am afraid I can say nothing to disprove what The Statist says. I would much rather talk bullishly on the stock if I could. But all things considered, I fear I cannot.

"The people of Kansas, where the greater part of the Atchison Road lies, are Populists of the worst type. Wealthy men of Kansas are moving away from the State, disgusted with the Government there, which is endangering their fortunes. The legislative bodies, and even the courts, are strongly prejudiced against every form of capital and wealth.

"This is going to keep business away from Kansas. It is going to keep away from it the prosperity that will come elsewhere as the result of the recent election.

"For the next four or five years, I do not believe the Atchison Road will do more than pay dividends or its adjustment bonds. I do not see how it can. Atchison is a corn-carrying road, and even with the great crop of this year, the road's earnings have increased but little.

"I am advising customers to let the common and preferred stock severely alone, except as a gamble. As investments I do not consider them at all desirable."

FUNDS ON TIME.

Mr. H. P. Frothingham, the Stock Exchange money broker, said yesterday in discussing money-market conditions:

"There has, of course, been an enormous demand for money since the election, and the supply has been still larger. There is plenty of money offering, and there is every prospect of the supply continuing large. Lately, the demand has fallen off somewhat, due, I suppose, to the facts that speculation has diminished and that people have by this time secured necessary funds.

"There has been an enormous amount of money loaned since the election. It has not made itself evident in rates because of the still more enormous amount offered. But it would surprise Wall Street to know just how much money the banks and trust companies and individuals have put out since Nov. 3.

"With a revival in speculative activity and with the January payments, we may see a somewhat better demand in the money market. But there is every prospect of rates continuing low and money plenty for some months to come. I notice, however, that conservative men are quietly taking offerings at the existing low rates. And they are showing their wisdom in doing it. I never yet saw a time when a man regretted taking six months' money at 4 per cent."

SOUTHERN IRON SITUATION.

In its review of the Southern iron trade situation, The Chattanooga Tradesman says:

"Doubt and uncertainty have taken wings and flown unto shadowy regions, where the free silver fanatics have pitched their tents; confidence characterizes the iron and steel market and a quiet but steadily increasing trade is the order of the day. It would be foolish in the extreme to expect an unprecedented rush of orders or anything like a 'boom' immediately after the election, and especially just at this time when the iron season is so nearly over.

"But there is no doubt as to the firmness of the market and that the movement in iron and steel will be active throughout the Winter. New furnaces and mills are starting up and a large amount of work is in prospect for the coming year. Operators report a number of small orders for immediate shipment and some large contracts have also been received, but not many of this character are expected until the Spring trade opens, which will be in the latter part of January, when it is very probable that the mills will have to run double time to meet the Spring and early Summer requirements.

"Southern iron continues in good demand, and general activity prevails in the Alabama iron districts. The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company, recently booked another order from Liverpool, England, for 2,000 tons and report inquiries from other European countries. The Sheffield furnaces are having an active trade, running to their full capacity. Preparations are being made to put two additional furnaces in blast and one or two are soon to be blown in in the Birmingham district.

"Southern iron operators agree as to encouraging prospects and substantial improvement in all departments of the iron trade."

CHICAGO GAS COMPETITION.

The Ogden Gas Company of Chicago will begin business on the first day of the new year. The capacity of the company's works will not be as large as has previously been stated, amounting to only 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day. It has been announced that the company would start with an output of 3,000,000 cubic feet, but considerable improvement to the plant will be necessary before that figure can be attained.

In answer to the rumors that the Chicago Gas Trust has secured control of the Ogden Company, Levy Mayer, general counsel of the corporation, is quoted as saying:

"It is very singular that Wall Street should be so anxious to control by means of the ticker the legal and business management, present and future, of the Ogden Gas Company. I do not think the officers of the Gas Trust are responsible for these bull pointers. It is doubtless the work of speculators. The Ogden Gas Company is to-day moving into its new business offices in Washington Street, and it will begin to supply gas just one month from to-morrow. It is not in the combination with the Gas Trust, and no intention to combine with the trust exists or is entertained. In fact, no such proposition has been made by the trust or in its behalf, and no such proposition has been received, directly or indirectly, by the Ogden Gas Company. The field in this city [Chicago] is amply large for all of the companies to do business, and if they mind their own business there will be a reasonable margin of profit for all of their stockholders."

WALL STREET TALK.

Thomas W. Lawson is to become President of the Bay State Gas Company.

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In its new management why shouldn't the old incendiary department of the Whisky Trust be re-established?

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The rise in Manhattan yesterday seemed to indicate that people who are worried over the size of the coming dividend were in the minority.

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The bears took advantage of the Arbuckle announcement, and pounded Sugar all day. The stock showed a net loss of ⅜ of 1 per cent. It will take Arbuckle Brothers two years to get their plant in working order.

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It took only 500 shares of Delaware and Hudson yesterday to put the stock up 2½ points. And this tells of conditions that are very different from what bear speculators talk about.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	106	109
American Bank Note	40	43
American Typefounders' Company	35	38
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	106	..
Barney & Smith common	12	14
Boston & New York Air Line pf.	102	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	193	201
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	111	114
‡Broadway Surface 2d	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	172	174
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	66	70
Brooklyn Elevated	6½	9
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	104
‡Buffalo Crosstown 5s	102	105
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	108½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	..	78
Celluloid Company stock	69	..
Central & South American Telegraph	119	121
Central Cross-Town	200	..
Central of Ga. R. R. consol. 5s	88	90
Central Park, North & East River	155	165
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110½	..
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Columbus Gas	69	71
Commercial Cable Company stock	164	168
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	70	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	37
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	85	88
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	15	18
Consolidated Ice pf.	75	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	102
Cramps' Shipyard stock	48	53
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	90	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	..	170
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	111	113
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	100	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	99	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	345
Ensley Land Company	½	1½
Equitable Gas Company of New York	210	214
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	87
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	85½	87½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	..	57
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	58	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	58	62
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	88½	91½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	76½	78½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	99	101
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	6
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	27½	..
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	101	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	55	65
‡Hoboken Ferry 5s	93	96
Hudson River Telephone stock	55	58
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	128	134
Indianapolis Gas 1st	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	70	75
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	..
Journeay & Burnham	..	40
Journeay & Burnham pf.	..	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	2	5
Kings County Traction	40	43
Knickerbocker Ice Company	90	..
Lafayette Gas stock	84	89
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	85	90
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	..	25
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	65
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	70	..
Lorillard Company pf.	103	106
‡Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s	100	..
‡Madison Square Garden stock	9	13
‡Madison Square Garden 2d	69	..
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	108	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxes Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	12	15
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	55	60
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	84	87
Mutual Gas Company of New York	242	250
National Wall Paper stock	..	80
‡New Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	¾	2
New Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	20	..
N. J. & N. Y. R. R.	2½	..
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	46	47
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	77	78½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	104½	105½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	95	97
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	46	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	122	125
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock	114	..
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	45	..
N. Y. R. & G. Lake R.	8	..
New York Air Brake Company	13	..
New York Biscuit Company 6s	100	103
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	2	10
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	105	110
Northwestern Telegraph 7s	107	111
†North Hudson County R. R. 5s	101	..
†N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	85	..
†Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	195	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	60	70
Pennsylvania Coal	325	335
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	16	17
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	119	124
Postal Telegraph & Cable	92	94½
Pratt & Whitney	3	10
†Pratt & Whitney pf.	..	65
Retsof Mining Company bonds	30	45
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	83	87
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	32	35
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	70	80
Second Avenue Railroad stock	150	160
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	106½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	188	195
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
†St. Paul Gas stock	58	61¼
Standard Gas	89	..
Standard Gas pf.	108	111
†Standard Gas 1st	109	..
‡Standard Oil Trust	240	230½
‡Steinway Railway 6s	110	113
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	..	50
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	90	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	45	50
Third Avenue Railroad	161	162½
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	7	11
Trenton Potteries	..	18
Tronton Potteries pf.	30	48
Troy Directory pf.	..	..
Union Ferry stock	..	65
‡Union Ferry 5s	101	103½
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101½	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	..	102
Union Typewriter	..	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	86	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	67½	74
United Electric Light & Power 1st	72	..
Wagner Car Company	155	158
Western Gas Company	63	65
‡Western Gas Company bonds	90	93
Worcester Traction	19	20
Worcester Traction pf.	92	95
Worthington Pump pf.	76	80

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,657	1,657
4th week Nov.	$176,700	$196,600	$192,400
Month	596,600	688,200	637,900
From July 1	3,164,294	3,233,759	3,013,300
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	497	497	497
4th week Nov.	734,548	$46,149	$41,833
Month	125,886	163,412	146,463
From July 1	695,878	783,954	714,503
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	236	236	236
4th week Nov.	$27,556	$17,515	$10,758
Month	90,461	51,306	36,807
From Jan. 1	708,825	485,224	377,287
KANSAS CITY SUB. BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
4th week Nov.	$5,969	$5,999	$5,216
Month	21,209	20,960	16,513
From Jan. 1	311,320	256,940	234,751
ROCK ISLAND—			
Mileage	3,571	3,571	3,571
Month Nov.	$1,201,636	$1,399,774	$1,394,463
From April 1	10,608,466	10,737,731	11,073,137
From Jan. 1	14,184,562	14,075,980	15,132,106
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,168	6,168	6,140
4th week Nov.	$755,210	$906,804	$745,995
Month	2,788,530	3,416,637	2,519,014
From July 1	14,167,412	15,303,067	12,591,563
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	347	347	347
Month Nov.	$155,785	$179,314	$160,148
From July 1	727,469	851,340	.....
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,935	1,935	1,935
4th week Nov.	$248,224	$307,388	$325,441
Month	905,840	1,068,551	1,028,373
From July 1	5,258,679	5,847,726	5,277,113
WESTERN N. Y. & PENN.—			
Mileage	643	643	643
3d week Nov.	$63,000	$78,000	$67,700
From July 1	1,361,122	1,475,975	1,525,880
LAKE SHORE & MICH. SOUTHERN for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	5,025,538	5,502,470	4,892,058
Op. expenses	3,122,795	3,575,899	3,172,918
Net earnings	1,902,741	1,926,571	1,719,140
Other income	113,918	147,897	135,101
Total income	2,016,659	2,074,468	1,854,241
Charges	1,118,918	1,152,897	1,140,101
Surplus	895,741	921,571	714,140
Cash on hand, $1,092,615; profit and loss, surplus, $11,894,996.			
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	15,151,425	15,166,463	14,288,383
Op. expenses	9,722,033	9,668,177	9,038,004
Net earnings	5,429,392	5,503,286	5,250,381
Other income	334,258	352,912	325,034
Total income	5,763,650	5,856,198	5,575,415
Charges	3,349,258	3,382,912	3,340,034
Surplus	2,414,392	2,473,286	2,275,381
NASSAU ELECTRIC for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	551,170	91,617	.....
Op. expenses	309,082	46,223	.....
Net earnings	242,088	45,394	.....
Other income	18,656	.....	.....
Total income	260,744	45,394	.....
Charges	177,848	13,342	.....
Surplus	82,896	32,052	.....
Cash on hand, $236,130; profit and loss, surplus, $139,127.			
WESTERN N. Y. & PENN. for October—			
Gross earnings	313,452	323,331	314,169
Op. expenses	183,630	240,945	204,003
Net earnings	129,822	82,406	110,166
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,193,575	1,254,926	1,268,476
Op. expenses	712,443	893,063	779,588
Net earnings	481,110	361,863	488,788

The gross earnings of the roads of Michigan for September were $2,403,132, a decrease of $160,055; total earnings from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1 were $21,694,997, an increase of $498,464.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY for the year ended Aug. 31—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Net profits	$886,431	$1,565,802	$1,428,152
Less admin'n ex.	.....	208,665	191,806
Interest on bonds	245,440	264,360	283,680
Other interest	.....	176,274	201,374
Depreciation	.....	50,102	30,934
Prem. b'ds red'd.	.....	25,800	24,000
Total deductions.	551,632	734,191	731,855
Leaving net bal.	334,799	831,671	696,207
Dividends	611,916	613,141	613,847
Deficit	277,117	*218,531	*82,450
Prop. sold, loss	.....	16,749	25,832
Surplus	.....	201,782	56,618
Previous surplus	6,184,741	5,982,959	5,926,341
Total surplus	5,907,622	6,184,741	5,982,959

*Surplus.

The form of report has been changed, not giving details of expenses as heretofore. They are lumped in one item of $551,632.

The balance sheets of Aug. 31 show:

ASSETS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Real estate, &c.	$11,291,964	$11,163,305	$11,161,163
Cash	1,572,822	972,780	1,258,154
Bills receivable	1,012,538	1,196,753	1,706,032
Prod'ts available	2,581,861	4,548,448	4,069,312
Cash value of sub-properties	16,449,182	17,883,332	18,194,662
Good will, patents, &c.	17,687,247	17,410,130	17,605,967
Total	$34,136,434	$35,293,462	$35,800,630

LIABILITIES.

Common stock	$20,237,100	$20,237,100	$20,237,100
Preferred stock	10,198,600	10,198,600	10,198,600
Debenture bonds	3,068,000	3,068,000	3,320,000
Comm'l acc'ts	459,301	601,329	563,778
Accrued

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Dec. 3, 1896.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
54	54¼	8	Am. Cotton Oil pf	56	56	56	56	.....
13⅞	14	12,476	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅜	14⅛	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
31½	31¾	853	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	31⅛	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
116	116⅛	82,715	American Sugar Refg.	116¾	116¾	115⅝	116	— ⅜
103	104	260	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	104	104	104	104	+1
90	91½	5	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	.....
76	76¾	900	American Tobacco	76¼	76½	76	76	+ ½
101	102½	18	Am. Tobacco pf	100¾	101½	100¾	101½	.....
14½	14⅝	585	At., T. & S.F.,all in.pd.	14⅜	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
23½	23¾	880	At., T. & S. F. pf	23¼	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
10¾	11	2,930	Bay State Gas	11	11	10⅝	10¾	.....
20	22	500	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	20	20	20	20	.....
20	22	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	.....
49⅜	50	1,720	Canada Southern	49½	50	49	49⅞	+ ⅛
16¼	16⅝	180	Chesapeake & Ohio	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	.....
160	...	7	Chicago & Alton	161	162	161	162	.....
78⅜	78¾	8,595	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	78½	78⅝	77⅞	78⅜	— ⅛
76¼	76½	17,840	Chicago Gas, L. & C.	77⅛	76⅝	75	76¼	+ ⅛
75⅛	75¾	15,360	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	74⅜	75¼	74⅜	75⅛	+ ⅛
129½	131	40	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	129⅜	130½	129⅜	130½	.....
106	106¾	1,075	Chi. & Northw.	105¾	106¼	105½	106⅛	— ⅛
150	...	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	151	151	151	151	.....
68⅝	69⅞	3,105	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	68¾	69⅜	68¾	69⅜	+ ⅜
30½	31	595	C., C., C. & St. L.	29¾	30½	29¾	30½	+ ½
½	1	360	Col. C. & I., Dev.	1	1	1	1	⅛
5	5½	100	C., R. C. & I. pf.	5	5	5	5	.....
18	18½	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	18	18	18	18	.....
162¾	163¼	1,811	Consolidated Gas Co.	161⅝	164½	161⅝	162¼	+1¼
127	130	510	Delaware & Hudson	127¼	128	127¼	128	+2½
158½	160	200	Del., Lack. & West.	159½	160	159½	160	+ ½
44½	44¾	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	+1¼
100	104	267	Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	100½	100½	100½	100½	.....
65¾	...	160	Erie Tel. & Tel.	65¼	65½	65¼	65¼	.....
32⅜	32¾	2,140	General Electric Co.	31½	32⅝	31½	32¼	+1
48½	48¾	100	Illinois Steel Co.	48½	48½	48¼	48½	+ ⅜
22	22½	2,250	Laclede Gas	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼	—1⅛
68	72	175	Laclede Gas pf.	71	71	71	71	+1
70	71	7	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71	71	71	71	.....
154½	155	1,550	Lake Shore	152	155	152	154¼	+2
50⅜	50¾	5,565	Louis. & Nash.	50	50⅜	50	50⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	14½	150	L., N. A. & Chi. pf.	...	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅜
96⅛	96⅜	10,475	Manhattan Con.	95½	97¼	95⅜	96½	+ ¾
110	110½	480	Metropolitan Traction	111	111	110½	110½	+ ¼
92½	93	100	Mich'gan Central	...	92½	92½	92½	—1
13¾	14	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	.....
29⅛	29½	970	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	28⅞	29⅜	28⅞	29⅜	+ ⅝
22⅜	23	300	Missouri Pacific	22¾	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅜
25¼	25½	344	National Lead Co.	24¾	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ¼
105	105½	850	New Jersey Central	104½	105¼	104	104½	+ ½
94½	95	414	New York Central	94¾	95	94⅞	95	+ ½
178	181	9	N. Y., N. H. & H.	179	179	179	179	.....
12⅜	14	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	12½	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
26½	27	110	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	27	27	27	27	+ ½
5	5¼	50	North American	...	5	5	5	.....
14¼	14⅝	210	N. P., all in. pd.	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	.....
24¼	24½	535	N. P., all in. pd.	24⅜	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅛
33⅞	34	790	N. P. pf., wh. iss.	33⅝	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	16	400	Ontario & Western	15¾	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
½	2	50	Or. Imp., t. r.	...	½	½	½	.....
25¾	26	325	Pacific Mail	25½	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	...	5,862	P. & R., all in. pd.	20¼	20½	20	20½	+ ¼
...	...	400	P., Cin., C. & St. Louis	74	74½	74	74½	.....
156	157	250	Phil. Cal. Car Co.	156	156	157	.....	.....
13¼	14	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	4¾	304	St. Louis Southwestern	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
10¾	11	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
...	...	100	*Standard Gas	85½	85½	85½	85½	.....
49¼	49¾	3,800	St. Paul & Omaha	48¾	49½	48¾	49¼	+1
129½	132	20	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	128	128	128	128	.....
11⅜	11¾	285	Standard R. & T.	11½	11½	11½	11½	.....
15⅛	15½	400	Southern Pacific	15½	16¼	15⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
10⅛	10⅜	415	Southern Railway	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
30⅜	30½	6,807	Southern Railway pf.	28⅞	30⅜	28⅞	30⅜	+ ⅛
23⅞	29½	2,375	Tenn. Coal & Iron	28¾	29½	28¼	29½	+1
9⅞	10¼	400	Texas Pacific	10	10	10	10	+ ¼
10	10⅜	2,035	Union Pacific	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
2¼	2¾	100	U. P., Denver & Gulf	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
6¼	6½	420	United States Cordage	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
46	...	100	United States Express	40	44	40	44	.....
9¼	9½	800	United States Leather	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
62¼	62½	4,335	U. S. Leather pf.	61⅛	62½	61½	62½	+ ⅛
25¼	25⅜	400	United States Rubber	25½	25½	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
80½	81½	490	U. S. Rubber pf.	80	81	80	81	.....
6¾	7¼	85	Wabash	...	7¼	7	7¼	.....
16¾	17	300	Wabash pf.	17	17	16¾	16⅞	.....
86⅝	87½	9,450	Western Union Tel.	86¼	87	85⅝	86⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	8½	610	Wheeling & Lake Erie	...	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Sales.		173,888						

*Unlisted.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s	Gal, Har'g & San An.	Peo, Dec & Ev 1st
2,000.....105½	Mex & Pac Div 5s	4,000.....101
An Spirits M Co 6s	5,000.....91¼	Phil & R 1st Pref Inc,
27,000.....75	6,000.....91½	Trust Co certfs. all
7,000.....75¼	H & Tex Cen Con 6s	installments paid
1,000.....75¼	3,000.....100⅛	3,000.....48¼
3,000.....75½	Internat & Gt Nor 1st	10,000.....48¾
5,000.....75⅝	5,000.....116	20,000.....48⅜
1,000.....75⅞	Kings Co Elev 1st	Phil & R gen 4s, Tr Co
5,000.....75¼	1,000.....45	certfs, assented
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	Laclede Gas L Co of	59,000.....81¼
7,000.....73	St L 1st 5s	2,000.....81⅝
Atch, Top & S F gen 4s	14,000.....93	Rio Grand South 1st
13,000.....78¾	L S & M So 2d Coup	5,000.....62½
2,000.....78⅝	2,000.....118	5,000.....63
21,000.....78½	Lex Av & Pav F 1st	Rio Grande West 1st
5,000.....78¼	1,000.....116	20,000.....76½
22,000.....78¾	16,000.....115¾	8,000.....76¾
Adjustment 4s	Louisville & Nashville,	5,000.....76⅞
1,000.....42¼	Unified Gold 4s	17,000.....77
19,000.....42¼	1,000.....78⅞	Rock & Pitts cons
5,000.....42¾	Lo, N A & Chic Cons	1,000.....116
2,000.....42¾	1,000.....88	St L & Iron Mount,
7,000.....42½	Midland of N J 1st	Cairo, Ark & T 1st
7,000.....42	3,000.....116½	16,000.....90½
Brooklyn Elev 1st	Milwaukee & St Paul,	St L & Iron M 2d
5,000.....79	Chic & Mo Riv 5s	5,000.....100¾
Brooklyn Rap Tr 5s	3,000.....108½	St Paul, M & M 1st
2,000.....75	Chic & Pac West 5s	5,000.....104½
16,000.....75½	1,000.....114	St Paul, M & M 1st,
10,000.....76	1,000.....113¾	Montana Cent 6s
10,000.....76½	Wis & Minn Div	1,000.....115
10,000.....77	9,000.....111	San Fran & Ar Pass 4s
5,000.....77½	Mil & St P G M 4s,	5,000.....56¾
5,000.....78	Series A	4,000.....56¼
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	2,000.....96¾	South Pac of Cal 5s,
5,000.....106	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	Consolidated
5,000.....105⅞	16,000.....82	5,000.....86¾
15,000.....105⅝	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	8,000.....87⅝
2,000.....106	5,000.....58¾	So Pac, N Mex 1st
5,000.....105⅞	8,000.....58⅞	17,000.....59
Brooklyn W & W Co 5s	17,000.....59	10,000.....105¼
6,000.....100	5,000.....58¾	Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000.....100½	3,000.....59¼	2,000.....91
Canada South 1st Gtd	10,000.....59⅜	1,000.....90½
1,000.....110	Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	1,000.....91
1,000.....109⅞	1,000.....68	2,000.....91¼
1,000.....110	35,000.....68⅛	35,000.....91¼
Cent of N J gen 5s	10,000.....91½	10,000.....91½
5,000.....118	Nash, C & St L 1st	10,000.....92
Cent Ohio Reor 1st	6,000.....129	Standard R & T 6s
6,000.....97½	N Y Cent deb 4s,	10,000.....78½
Cent Pac 6s, 1898	Registered	2,000.....78¼
1,000.....103	1,000.....101¼	1,000.....78½
Ches & Ohio con 5s	N Y, Chic & St L 4s	Tenn Coal, Iron & R 6s,
1,000.....107½	2,000.....103⅝	Birming Div 1st
2,000.....107¼	8,000.....103½	20,000.....88
4,000.....107½	N Y, N H & H 4s,	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
Registered	N Y cons deb certfs	6,000.....85½
29,000.....106	5,000.....136	1,000.....85
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	16,000.....136¼	Tex & Pac 2d inc
7,000.....73½	N Y, Ontario & West,	10,000.....21¾
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s	Refunding 4s	5,000.....21⅝
4,000.....117⅜	4,000.....89½	Union Pac 6s, 1896, Tr
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s	12,000.....89⅝	Co certfs, ex ma-
1,000.....97	13,000.....89¾	tured coups
3,000.....98	N Y, Sus & West 1st,	15,000.....102
Chic & E Ill gen 5s	Refunding 5s	3,000.....101⅞
13,000.....101	1,000.....102	Union Pac 6s, 1897, Tr
Chic G L & C Co 1st	1,000.....101	Co certfs, ex ma-
2,000.....95	Norfolk & W adjust 5s,	tured coups
Chic & Nor Pac 1st,	Trust Co certfs	4,000c.....102
Trust Co certfs	1,000.....73	1,000.....102
5,000.....44	North Pac 3d Coll Tr	Union Pac 6s, 1898
5,000.....43½	Co certfs, assented	17,000.....103¼
5,000.....43¼	12,000.....77½	Trust Co certfs, ex
Chic & Northwestern	N Pac prior lien 4s,	matured coups
25-year deb 5s	when issued	10,000s3.....102¼
2,000.....105¾	5,000.....85	Union Pac 1st, '99, Tr
5,000.....106	4,000.....84¾	Co certfs, ex ma-
5,000.....105½	20,000.....85	tured coups
S F deb 5s, 1933	3,000.....85¼	1,000.....102¾
1,000s20F.....109½	7,000.....85¾	7,000.....102¾
Chic, R I & P ext 5s	N Pac gen lien 3s,	Un Pac Col Tr 5s
12,000.....104⅜	when issued	1,000.....75
Registered	30,000.....51¾	Un Pac Col Tr 4½s,
5,000.....102½	Nor Pac col trust notes,	Trust Co certfs
C, C, C & Ind 1st	J P M & Co certfs	10,000.....47
5,000.....105½	3,000.....95⅜	Union Pac Gold 6s
Col Coal & Iron 6s	8,000.....95¾	Col Trust Notes
4,000.....98	Nor Pac Terminal 1st	4,000.....98¾
Colorado Mid 1st,	6,000.....108¼	10,000.....100
Trust Co certfs	Nor Pac & Mon 1st,	10,000.....100⅝
8,000.....69½	Trust Co certfs	61,000.....100½
Col & Ninth Av 1st	5,000.....42¼	20,000.....100
1,000.....116¼	Ohio Southern 1st	Un Pac Ext, S F 8s
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	2,000.....95¼	2,000.....89
5,000s20F.....90¼	2,000.....95½	U S Leather Co 6s
5,000s20F.....90½	Ohio Southern G M 4s	7,000.....111¼
Den & Rio Grande 1st	5,000.....18	Virginia Midland G M
1,000.....111½	Trust Co certfs	1,000.....99
Den & R G Imp 5s	6,000.....18	Wabash 1st 5s
3,000.....85	Oregon Imp Co con 5s	1,000.....105¾
East Tenn, Va & Ga,	10,000.....20¼	3,000.....105⅞
divisional 5s	20,000.....20½	52,000.....106
1,000.....111	20,000.....20⅝	Det & Chic Ext
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st	15,000.....20⅞	3,000.....97
1,000.....110	53,000.....20⅝	West Shore Gtd 4s
East Tenn, Va & Ga,	38,000.....20½	18,000.....107¾
Cons Gold 5s	Trust Co certfs	4,000.....107½
6,000.....106¾	18,000.....19	11,000s15F.....107½
Edison Elec Ill Co of	5,000.....19¾	10,000.....107½
N Y con 5s	5,000.....19	Registered
5,000.....105¼	10,000s3.....19	26,000.....105⅝
Eliz, N & B Sandy 5s	Oregon R R & Nav 4s	Wn Nor Car 1st 6s
2,000.....99	1,000.....80	1,000.....112½
Erie 4s, prior bds	2,000.....80¼	Wheel, L E & P Coal 5s
19,000.....92¾	3,000.....80	1,000.....68
Erie gen lien 3-4s	Oregon Short Line 6s,	Wiscon Cen Co 1st,
11,000.....64⅞	Trust Co certfs	Trust Receipts
15,000.....65	4,000.....110	5,000.....39¾
Total sales		$1,680,500

BULLION AND MINING.

Stock bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65½@65⅝. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 65½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¾@51⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 538,089.86 ounces of silver bullion, against which 538 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 528 green.

Bar silver in London, 29⅞d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$50,912,113
Imports for same period	79,737,065
Net imports	$28,824,952
Net exports to date, 1895	58,619,086
Net exports to date, 1894	60,116,793
Net exports to date, 1893	8,604,053

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On the Stock Exchange 1,700 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at 25@22@30. On the Consolidated Exchange 600 shares of Aanaconda sold at 1.15@1.20; 200 Brunswick at 17; 200 Chrysaiiee at 11, and 400 Croesus at 2.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company has declared a dividend of 10 cents per share, payable Dec. 12. Transfer books will be closed from Dec. 2 to 12.

—The United States Rubber Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books, on Dec. 24.

—Speyer & Co. announce that their offer of a bonus of $5 on each $1,000 first mortgage gold bond of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, which the company has arranged to have extended one year from the date of maturity on Jan. 1, 1897, will be limited to Dec. 10. The bonds must be presented at the office of Speyer & Co., 30 Broad Street, for extension under the notice given by the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
2s, r., 1891	95	...	Com. Cable	160	172	New England	...	45¼
4s, r., 1907	109	109½	Consol. Coal	34	39	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, c., 1907	110¼	111	Den. & R. G.	12¼	...	1st pf.	71	75
4s, r., 1925	119¾	120¼	D. M. & Ft. D.	2	0½	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, c., 1925	119¾	120¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	52	...	2d pf.	28½	30¼
5s, r., 1904	113¾	113½	D., S. S. & A.	4¼	5¼	N. Y., L. & W.	117	...
5s, c., 1904	113¼	113¾	D., S. S. & A. pf.	9	11	N. Y., S. & W.	9⅝	10
Currency 6s, 1897	99½	...	Erie	15½	16	Norfolk So.	65½	70
Currency 6s, 1898	102	..	Erie 1st pf.	35	36	Nor. & West., all		
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..	Erie 2d pf.	20	21	in. paid.	11¼	11⅞
Cherokee 4s, 1896	102	..	Ev. & T. H.	29	32	Nor. & W. pf., all		
Cherokee 4s, 1897	102	..	Ev. & T. H pf.	43	50	in paid.	17	17⅝
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102	..	Great Nor pf.	120	123	Ohio Southern	...	6
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..	Homestake	34	...	Ont. Mining	9	11
			Illinois Central	93	95	Oregon R. & N.	15	25
Adams Express	148	152	Iowa Central	8¼	8⅝	Ore. R. & N. pf.	39	40½
Albany & Sus.	175	...	Iowa Central pf.	28½	30	Oregon S. L. & U.		
Alt. & T. H., I. R.	57	62	Jollet & Chi.	155	...	N., all in. paid.	15	17
Am. Coal	111	125	Keok. & D. M.	3	4	Penn. Coal	320	...
Am. Cotton Oil	14½	15	K. & D. M. pf.	13	15	Peo., D. & E.	2	3
Am. Express	111	114	Keokuk & W.	30	45	Quicksilver	1¾	2
Ann Arbor	9	10½	L. E. & W.	18½	20	Quicksilver pf.	...	12
Ann Arbor pf.	22	23	Long Island	56	58	Rens. & Sar.	182	180
At. & P. & Sc.	⅝	¾	L. N., all in. paid.	...	¾	St. J. & G. I.	3	1
Balt. & Ohio	16	16⅝	Mah. Coal R.	100	115	St. J. & G. I. pf.	...	1
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	10	Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115	St. P. & Dul.	18	22
Brook. Union Gas	92½	93	Man. Beach	5	8	St. P. & Dul. pf.	75	87
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105	Md. Coal pf.	50	60	St. P., M. & M.	111	114
Brunswick Co.	⅞	1¼	Mex. Cent.	7¾	9	Sil. bull. certfs.	65½	65⅝
Buff., R. & P. pf.	56	65	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	1¼	1¾	St. L. & San F.	4¾	6
Bur., C. R. & N.	68	...	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	76	78	St. L. & S. F. 1st		
Canadian Pac.	56	56½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	48¾	50	pf.	37	...
Central Pacific	15¼	16	Minn. Iron	60	63	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Chicago G. W.	5¼	6	Mobile & Ohio	22	23	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Chi. & Alt. pf.	162	..	Morris & Essex	162¼	167	Third Avenue	160	162
Chi. & E. Ill.	43	50	Nat. Lead pf.	88⅝	89½	U. S. Cord. gtd.	25	25½
C. & E. Ill. pf.	85	101	Nat. Lin. Oil	15	16½	Wells-F. Express	97	100
Cleve. & Pitts.	160	...	National Starch	6	7	West. Union Beef	5	7½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	58	66	W. & L. E. pf.	30½	32
Col. Fuel & Iron	25	26¼	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25			
C., H. V. & T. pf.	50	56	New Cent. C.	6½	8½			

52,470

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	A. T. & S.F. adj.	42¼	42½	42¼	42½
2,000	Ala. South. 1st	110	110	110	110
2,000	Ches. & Ohio 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½
12,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d	59	59	58⅝	58⅝
9,000	Ore. Imp. 5s	20⅜	20¾	20⅜	20¾

$35,000

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, nominal	$1.01
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.29¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.23½
Cotton, middling	7 11-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.09¾
Minnesota patent flour	4.85
Lard, prime	4.20
Molasses, O. K., prime	.27
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.04⅞
Tallow, prime	3 3-16
Pork, mess	8.50
Beef, hams	17.00
Beef, family	9.00
Sugar, granulated	.04⅜
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.75
Lead	3.05
Copper, lake ingot	11.35

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 78⅝@81c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@80½c; No. 2 red, 90⅝@92½c; No. 2 corn, 22¾@23½c; No. 2 oats, 18@18½c; No. 2 rye, 41c; No. 2 barley, 36c; No. 1 flaxseed, 76½@78c; prime timothy seed, $2.55; mess pork, per bbl, $6.95@$7; lard, per 100 lb, $3.87½@$3.95; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $3.75@$4; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.25@$4.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4@$4.12½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; sugars, cutloaf, $5.26; granulated, $4.63; standard A, $4.26; linseed oil, raw, 30c; boiled, 32c.

COTTON.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
December	7.50	7.51	7.46	740.@7.42
January	7.61	7.47	7.47@...	...
February	7.66	7.66	7.56	7.55@7.56
March	7.76	7.76	7.62	7.62@....
April	7.80	7.80	7.73	7.67@7.68
May	7.84	7.85	7.72	7.72@7.73
June	7.87	7.88	7.79	7.77@7.77
July	7.90	7.92	7.87	7.78@7.80
August	7.90	7.94	7.80	7.80@7.82

Market closed weak at 12@13 points decline. Transferable notices, 745. Total sales, 172,100 bales.

New York net receipts, 1,909 bales; sales, 3,154 bales; spinners, 54 bales; stock, 244,228 bales.

Spot cotton dull; unchanged; middling uplands, 7 11-16c; middling Gulf, 7 15-16c; sales, 3,154 bales, including 54 bales spinning and 3,100 bales on contract.

Cotton Exchange Special Liverpool Cables.—Spot cotton hardening. Sales, 15,000 bales. Speculation and export, 1,500 bales; American, 14,000 bales; receipts, 20,000 bales; American, 17,000 bales. Middling upland, 4 11-32d. Futures steady, sellers at 1-64d advance; closed quiet and steady, ½@1 point net advance. January-February, 4 12d; February-March, 4 12s; March-April, 4 12s; April-May, 4 12b; May-June, 4 12½s; June-July, 4 13s; July-August, 4 13⅛s; August-September, 4 11b; December, 4 15½s; December-January, 4 13b.

Yarns, small inquiry; cloths, some business doing.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7⅜c; low middling, 7 3-16c; good ordinary, 6 15-16c; net receipts, 9,172 bales; gross receipts, 10,077 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,410 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 398,892 bales.

Secretary Hester issued to-day a statement, showing the average weight of 4,059,760 bales of this year's cotton crop, embracing port receipts and overland, for the three months ending Nov. 30, was 500 11-100 pounds per bale, against 510 14-100 for the same months last year. Average decrease, 10-100 pound per bale.

GALVESTON, Dec. 3.—Cotton easy; middling, 7 5-16c; low middling, 7 1-16c; good ordinary, 6 11-16c; net receipts, 7,337 bales; gross receipts, 7,637 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,703 bales; coastwise, 1,310 bales; sales, 766 bales; stock, 191,593 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 3.—Cotton firm; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 6 13-16c; good ordinary, 6 9-16c; net receipts, 2,445 bales; gross receipts, 2,817 bales; shipments, 3,106 bales; sales, 2,400 bales; stock, 153,945 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 3.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 6 15-16c; good ordinary, 6⅝c; net receipts, 2,230 bales; exports coastwise, 1,245 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 55,588 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 3.—Cotton quiet, middling, 7c; low middling, 6¾c; net receipts, 4,771 bales; exports coastwise, 3,594 bales; sales, 433 bales; stock, 125,853 bales.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 3.—Cotton firm; middling, 7⅛c; low middling, 6¾c; good ordinary, not quoted; net and gross receipts, 1,668 bales; stock, 26,065 bales.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary, 6⅞c; net receipts, none; gross, 1,822 bales; stock, 16,497 bales.

FUTURES.

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat—				
Dec.	88⅝@..	90 @..	88⅝@..	90 @..
Jan.	89½@..	90 @..	89¼@..	90 @..
March	90 @90¼	91½@..	90 @..	91½@..
May	87½@87⅞	89 @89¼	87¾@..	89 @..
July	83 @..	84⅛@..	82⅝@..	84⅛@..
Corn—				
Dec.	29⅜@..	29⅜@..	29¼@..	29¼@..
Jan.	29⅜@29¼	29½@..	29⅜@29¼	29½@..
May	32 @32¼	32¼@..	32 @32¼	32⅛@..
Oats—				
Dec.	22⅞@..	23⅜@..	22⅞@..	23⅜@..
Jan.	23⅝@..	23⅞@..	23⅝@..	23⅞@..
Feb.	....	@..	@..	24⅜@..
May	....	@..	@..	26¼@..

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Dec.	78¾@79	80⅜@..	78⅝@..	80⅜@..
May	81⅝@82¼	83⅞@..	81⅝@..	83⅞@83⅞
July	79⅜@79⅞	78¼@..	76¼@..	78¼@..
Corn, No. 2—				
Dec.	22¾@22⅞	23¼@23⅜	22¾@22⅞	23¼@23⅜
Jan.	23¼@..	23⅜@..	23¼@..	23⅜@..
May	26¼@..	26½@26⅝	26¼@26¼	26½@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Dec.	18¾@..	18¾@..	18¾@..	18¾@..
May	21¼@21⅝	21¾@..

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

BEGINNING OF THE SALE OF TRAVERS ESTATE LOTS.

Prices Received for 155 Lots Not Deemed Adequate, and the Auction Adjourned Until Next Monday.

George R. Read faced one of the largest crowds that ever assembled in the auction room of the Real Estate Exchange when he began yesterday at noon an executors' sale of 455 lots in the Twenty-fourth Ward, owned by the estate of Maria L. Travers. It ended with an adjournment at 5 o'clock P. M., after 155 lots had been disposed of to 52 different buyers for a total of about $97,700. The remainder of the property will be offered on Monday at the same salesroom, beginning at 12 o'clock.

Yesterday's sale was the most successful one of vacant lots, as regards the number for which purchasers were secured, that has taken place this year. The next largest was the Ward estate partition sale, on Nov. 19, when 143 lots in the Twelfth Ward were sold, and the third in importance, one of Undercliff Terrace lots in May, at which 137 found buyers. Each sale, however, outclassed that of yesterday in the average lot value, and, as a consequence, far greater totals were realized.

The first twenty lots offered by Mr. Read brought remarkably low prices, and enabled Alfred E. Marling of Horace S. Ely & Co. and several others to secure bargains at from $175 to $525 each. Inadequate offers continued to be the final ones for about ten more lots, and, after a consultation with the executors of the estate, the auctioneer announced that unless higher rates prevailed it would become necessary to withdraw the remainder of the property. His warning had an immediate effect on the crowd that was present to buy, and better prices ruled at once. They were in no sense commensurate with actual values, however.

The southeast corner of Woodlawn Road and Two Hundred and Fifth Street sold at $525, while two lots adjoining on the road brought $375 and $325 respectively. Street lots next the corner sold at $275 to $300, and adjoining parcels fronting on the same street, which runs at a right angle to the first section of it, at $175 to $300. The northwest corner of Two Hundred and Fifth Street and Perry Avenue brought $525, and adjacent lots on the avenue $225 to $200. Alfred E. Marling, Thomas Leonard, James Edwards, and Philip J. O'Reilly were the leading buyers of the block.

Two lots on the southwest corner of Perry Avenue and Two Hundred and Fifth Street were sold to L. C. Hahn at $525 and $400, respectively. The sale of thirty-nine others forming the block was deferred until later, and, as it subsequently proved, until Monday.

A lot on the northwest corner of Norwood Avenue and Two Hundred and Fifth Street sold for $915; two adjoining for a total of $740, the next two at $490, two others at $515, two more at $500, the four adjoining at $520 and $530, two at $575, two at $520, two at $600, and the two most westerly at $560. Directly in the rear nineteen lots were sold on Hull Avenue.

A lot on the southwest corner of the Avenue and Two Hundred and Fifth Street realized $875; three adjoining lots sold at $425; the next six at $440; two others at $445; two more at $500; one at $635; two at $675, and the two most westerly $775 each.

The southeast corner of Woodlawn Road and Hull Avenue brought $1,235; two adjoining lots $1,080 each; the one lying next $1,000, and another adjoining, having less depth, $900. The principal buyers in the block were H. H. Locher, Louis Schiller, Henry Weiler, Andrew Sullivan, A. J. Whiteside, Sol Prowler, Joseph Prowler, James Gamble, James Lang, Richard J. Lyons, Rufus R. Randall, E. F. Schwartz, A. Herzberg, E. G. Sharp, F. M. Edwards, Angelline L. Cox, William J. McCoy, and C. H. Frey.

Webster Avenue lots, although the greatest attraction of the sale, failed to receive the consideration expected, and were knocked down at the following low prices: The northwest corner of Two Hundred and Fifth Street, at $2,025; the lot adjoining, at $1,000, and another at $925; two more at $810, two at $775, two at $625, three at $610; three at $675, and two at $775. For lots adjoining in the rear on Norwood Avenue, the prices realized was as follows: For the southwest corner of Two Hundred and Fifth Street, $850; the next two $650 and $630, respectively; two more sold at $625, six at $630, four at $620, five at $610, and two at $600. The most extensive purchasers were W. S. Patten, M. J. Gilhooly, John N. Bull, H. Mahuken, John Shea, W. F. Niles, Jr., E. Sass, D. R. Bolster, Samuel Cohn, Mrs. Agnes K. Mulligan, and others, whose names are mentioned above as buyers in other blocks.

A peculiar row of thirty-eight lots on the south side of Webster Avenue, east of Woodlawn Road, the centre of which is opposite Two Hundred and Fifth Street, and all running through to the Harlem Division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, were greedily snapped at. Their depth varied from 159.11 for the westerly line of the one nearest Woodlawn Road to 75.3 for the most easterly lot, which is nearly on a line with Two Hundred and Seventh Street. The prices varied accordingly, the deepest bringing $1,525 and the shallowest $620. Their order of sale was $1,275 for the one adjoining the first mentioned, $1,225 to $1,000 for the next six, an average of $1,120, and $950 to $815 for the next thirteen lots. Eight that followed sold at $710 to $755, and the remainder at $510 to $695. The new buyers included L. S. Van Zandt, Fanny Hess, E. B. Hess, W. Danenbaum, William J. Hill, H. G. Wolff, Thomas L. Reynolds, Mary F. Kenshaw, W. M. Brown, Thomas F. Graham, and G. F. Bolinger.

In addition to the above, a gore plot on the north side of Two Hundred and Seventh Street, west of Perry Avenue, was sold in ten lots, of varying width and depth, at prices that ranged from $200 to $400.

At auction at the Trinity Building Salesroom, Philip A. Smyth sold, under foreclosure, 511, 513, and 515 East Eightieth Street, one and two story frame and brick buildings, 75 by 102.2, to Patrick Gardner, for $15,100.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, under foreclosure, 968 Boston Avenue, a five-story brick tenement, 26.9 by 115.7 by 25 by 105.9, to the plaintiff, William J. Roome, for $15,000.

Messrs. A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold, for Matthew C. Kervan, to Messrs. Adler and Herrman, seven five-story stores and flats covering the block on the west side of Eighth Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets, 199.10 by 100, at $360,000. Mr. Kervan has taken in part payment the vacant plot on the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 175 by 223 by 100.11 by 163, and the five-story building, 227 and 229 East Fifty-sixth Street, 50 by 100.

Messrs. W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for Annie F. Vreeland, three new three-story single flats on the east side of Webster Avenue, about 300 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 16.8 by 55 by 90 each, at about $20,000, and the two-story dwelling in the west side of Anthony Avenue, 118 feet north of Burnside Avenue, 25 by 100, at about $6,000; also for C. W. Fowler, the two-story brick dwelling, 716 Union Avenue, 18.9 by 52 by 97, at about $7,000, and for C. L. Leonhardt, the five-story brick flat, 208 East Eighty-seventh Street, 25 by 98 by 100.8, at about $26,000.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold, for John Tragresser, to Mrs. L. Kidd, the three-story dwelling 237 West Seventy-first Street. Terms private.

Messrs. Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold to Messrs. Fay & Stacom, the three-story and basement buildings, 305, 307, 309, and 311 Rivington Street, and 68, 70, and 72 Lewis Street, 50 by 80, at about $27,000. A six-story tenement building will be erected on this site.

Messrs. M. & L. Hess have leased, for Harrison G. Dyar and Perle N. Knopf, the entire building, 331 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-third Street, to Albert H. Davenport of Boston for a term of twelve years, at a total rental of over $100,000. The lease provides for extensive improvements by the lessee, who will occupy the entire building.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel Cohn, referee, East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Home Avenue, 100 by 105. Due on judgment, $3,298.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Alexander, Jr., referee, 516 West Fifty-first Street, south side, 225 feet west of Tenth Avenue, four-story stone front tenement. Due on judgment, $463.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Riverview Terrace, east side, 225 feet north of Sedgwick Avenue, 25 by 60, for a two-story brick dwelling and store, by Ida Bamman of 1,761 Sedgwick Avenue, owner; Albert E. Davis, architect; cost, $6,000.

Morris Park Avenue, south side, 90 feet east of Rose Street, 22 by 40, for a three-story frame dwelling, by James Twomey of Morris Park Avenue, owner; Chris F. Lohse, architect; cost, $4,200.

Lot 200 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and 25 feet west of New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company's land, for a one-story frame shed, 60 by 200, by New York Yacht, Launch, and Engine Company of Morris Heights, owner; C. H. McKinney, architect; cost, $8,000.

Jefferson Avenue, east side, 220 feet south of King's Bridge Road, 18 by 43, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Louis Eickwort of Anthony Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, owner; William C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,000.

West Farms Road, north side, 300 feet east of Silver Street, 26 by 48, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Helena C. Baker of Westchester, owner; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 35 to 41 East Fifty-eighth Street, alterations to a two-story brick steam-heating plant, 100 by 50, by John D. Crimmins, owner; New York Steam Company, lessee; cost, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Dec. 3.

73D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Lexington Av, 15x102.2; Saly I. Mayer and wife to Maurice C. Beringer $1

PARK AV, e s, 75 ft n of 80th St, 25x100; James L. Reynolds and wife to George Dodson 4,500

108TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Gottlieb M. Karpas to Ray Karpas 1

141ST ST, n s, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 75x99.11; John Gillies and others to Isabella N. Leo 1

GERARD AV, w s, at centre line of Grove St, 125x irregular, to Hariem River; George W. Stephens and others to Ephraim C. Gates, &c. 59,303

LOT 307, map of Section B, Vyse estate; Charles P. Skoog and wife to Marie Fiedler 1

183D ST, n s, 127 ft e of Webster Av, 21x100x20.11x98.11; the Northern Improvement Company to Walter E. Hallett 1,900

ANTHONY AV, e s, 50.3 ft s of 180th St, 25.1x100.6x25x97.4; Frank P. Lockwood and wife to Isabel Fawcett 5,000

3D AV, s s, 523 ft n of 169th St, 25x104.8x25x104.4; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to George Reubel 5,400

CLIFFORD ST, s e corner of Verlo Av, 82.7x108.9x75x74.2; Andrew J. Diering and another, executors, to Marie Schrader 1

24TH ST, 1 and 3 West; Anna E. B. McKee to Charles F. Hoffman 100

91ST ST, s s, 241 ft e of Riverside Drive, 17x100.8; Hermann Von Gehren and wife to Cyrus O. Baker 1

83D ST, s s, 337.6 ft w of West End Av, 2.6x102.2; the Metropolitan Improvement Company to Joseph E. West 1,633

79TH ST, 161 West; William S. Andrews, referee, to Philip L. Howard 25,600

48TH ST, n s, 360 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.5; Townsend D. Cock, as executor to Alfred T. Haswell 1

GOLD ST, 73 and 75; William S. Hoople and wife to William Calhoun 1

11TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x94.10; Wilhelmina Lynch and another to Harris Bartelstone 12,000

1ST ST, s w side, 350 ft n w of Avenue A, 25x83.6x25x80.4; J. W. Reichert and wife to Mary T. Weiss 475

WEST 3D ST, s w side, 60 ft s e of 6th Av, 20x50; Joseph Morel to Daniel S. Decker 100

WEST 3D ST, s w side, 100 ft s e of 6th Av, 25.3x irregular; Joseph Morel to Daniel S. Decker 100

14TH ST, s s, 88 ft w of Avenue C, 250x103.3; Louis Stern and wife to Adolf Kerbs 220,000

147TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 75x99.11; William W. Sharpe and wife to Robert P. Martin 1

114TH ST, 269 West; William Dauth and wife to Henry Schwack 1

117TH ST, n s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 75x100.11; Clarence J. Hartley and wife to Henry G. Leist 1,500

EAST BROADWAY, s s, 91.8 ft e of Montgomery St, 16.8x75; Hannah Adler to Harris B. Adler 1

117TH ST, n s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 75x100.11; Emily M. Salmon and others to Clarence J. Hartley 1,500

119TH ST, s s, 235 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; John Free and wife to Catharine A. Splehler 1

PROSPECT TERRACE, n w corner of 13th St, 39x105, William's Bridge; William S. Germain to Salvator Susperges 1,000

LOT 216, Block F, map of Hudson Park, Manhattanville; Hudson P. Rose and wife to James Young and wife 550

LOTS 5, 6, 7, and 8, Block 24, map of Pelham Park; Perley S. Crosier to Ella B. Dennison 1

LOTS 193 and 194, map of portion of Hunt estate; Ephraim B. Levy to Salvator Rizzotto and others 1,800

WATER ST, 83; Jennie M. Tompkins to Julia G. Fowler 100

SAME PROPERTY; Julia G. Fowler to Jennie M. Tompkins 100

40TH ST, 448 West; Hermann Bullwinckel to Jacob Korn 1

81ST ST, s s, 99.11 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 0.11x27.4; Robert P. Martin and wife to Mary M. Platt 1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 100 ft n of 63d St, 25.5x100; Adolph J. H. Meyer to Herman Katz 100

81ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x102.2; Robert P. Martin and wife to Mary M. Platt 1

108TH ST, s s, 184 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x100.11; Moses Deckinger to Julia Deckinger and another 1

MANHATTAN AV, s s, at intersection of n s of 125th St, runs w on 125th St 210.6x n e 97.10 to Manhattan St x s e 176.7; Thomas Berkeley and wife to William H. Scott 1

104TH ST, s s, 270.11 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 61.7x110.3x91.6; an association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females of the City of New York to Charles Northrup 13,000

114TH ST, 269 West; Henry Schwack to Anton B. Schmidt 1

150TH ST, s s, 452.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11; Bernard Havanagh and wife to Elizabeth Settle and another, executrix 1

OLD CLENDENNING LANE, (now closed,) n w corner of 103d St, being 83.2 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 121.6x—x121.6x—; Stuyvesant Le Roy, as administrator, to an Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females 2,000

104TH ST, s s, centre line of Le Roy or Clendenning Lane, —x—; Stuyvesant Le Roy, administrator, to same 2,000

MANHATTAN AV, s s, at junction of n s of 125th St, runs w along 125th St 210.6x n e 97.10 to Manhattan St x s e 176.7; William H. Scott to Thomas Berkeley 1

Recorded Leases.

DRUCKER, Ephraim, to Edward Bergonzi and another; 58 Grand St, 5 years $600

ESTATE OF ELLEN E. WARD to Martha M. Cornwall and another; 310 Broadway, 5 years 5,500

KLEIN, David, to Bertha Feldman; 10 Lewis St, 3 years 2,000

LEBOWITZ, Esther, to Jacob Blier; e s of Market St, Lot 511, map of estate of Hendrick Rutgers, 3 years 900

Recorded Mortgages.

BARTELSTONE, Harris, to Anna Caskel, guardian; s s of 11th St, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year $10,000

SAME to Abraham Stern and Isidore Jackson; same property, 1 year 1,000

BERKELEY, Thomas, and wife to The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; Manhattan Av, s s, at junction with n s of 125th St, &c., 18 months 20,000

CALHOUN, William, and wife to executors of Mary J. Havemeyer, deceased; 75 Gold St, 1 year 25,000

CALDWELL, James F., and wife to Frances T. Lord; 341 West 57th St, 4 years 23,000

CARLIN, Catherine, to Charles Raabe; n s of 140th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, demand 2,500

DODSON, George B., to James L. Reynolds; Park Av, e s, 75 ft n of 80th St, 1 year 5,500

DEBEVOISE, Kittie P., and George W., to Nancy L. Sherwood and Mary E. Blodgett; 13 Spruce St, 2 years 5,000

DE FOREST, Henry W., to Henry A. C. Taylor; 40 East 35th St, 3 years 26,000

DECKINGER, Julia, Moses, and Max, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 108th St, 184 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years 7,250

FAVORAT, Johanna D., to Samuel Haas; 126 East 114th St, 17 months 1,000

FARLEY, James, and wife to Gustav W. Brenneman; w s of Hall Place, 149.11 ft s of 167th St, 3 years 500

FINCK, George, and wife to Frederick Levi; s s of 114th St, 173 ft w of 8th Av, two mortgages, 1 year 5,000

FOWLER, Julia G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 51 South 5th Av, or West Broadway, 2 years 13,000

FUNK, August, and wife to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of Lexington Av, 24.8 ft s of 108th St, 3 years 7,500

GERKEN, Margaretha G., to Nicholas Berg; s s of 126th St, 150 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years 5,500

HASTLEY, Clarence J., to Emily M. Salmon and Hamilton M. Salmon; n s of 117th St, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 7,500

HUDNER, Mary J., and others, heirs of Frank J. Hudner, to William A. Kissam; s w corner of Morris Av and 149th St, 3 years 2,000

HOFFMAN, Charles F., to Ann E. B. McKee; 3 West 24th St, 8½ years 28,500

HALLETT, Walter B., to the Northern Improvement Company; n s of 183d St, 127.1 ft e of Webster Av, 3 years 1,300

HEINZ, Friedrich, and wife to John Zicklar; w s of 1st Av, 25.8 ft s of 89th St, 1 year 1,000

HAUSEMAN, Philip, and wife to Daniel K. De Heixedor; n s of 104th St, 112 ft w of Columbus Av, 2½ years 2,000

HAIST, Christian, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of Park Av, 50.5 ft s of 119th St, 1 year 13,000

HAWKES, Flora A., to Sidney H. Stuart; Becker Av, Lots 190 and 191, map of Washingtonville, 6 months 1,000

KERVAN, Matthew C., to Allen L. Mordecai and another; n w corner of 139th St and 8th Av, 1 month 5,000

KATZ, Herman, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 91 Amsterdam Av, 5 years 20,000

SAME to Adolph J. H. Meyer; e s of Amsterdam Av, 100 ft n of 63d St, 3 years .. 7,000

LEVY, Mitchell A. C., to the New York Life Insurance Company; n s of 20th St, 302 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 40,000

LEO, Isabella N., to John Gillies and another; n s of 141st St, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 3 months 9,000

LASPERGES, Salvator, to William S. Germain; n w corner of Prospect Terrace and 138th St, William's Bridge, 4 months. 900

MACDONELL, Allen G., and wife to Helen M. Van De Water; Lot 43 and part of Lot 54, map of Bronxwood Park, 3 years. 7,000

NESTER, Rose, to Jacob Ruppert; 329 East 105th St, (demand) 4,500

NORTHRUP, Charles P., to St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, City of New York; s s of 104th St, 270.11 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 13,000

ROSENBLATT, Ella, to Hannah J. Stephens, 1,140 2d Av, 3 years 2,000

RIEDELL, Louisa P. and William, to Josephine F. Chedsey; s s of 138th St, 275 ft w of Boulevard, or Public Drive, (secures debt) 1,500

RIZZOTTO, Salvatore, and others to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 193 and 194, map of portion of Hunt estate, 3 years 1,400

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Lambert Suydam; n s of 101st St, 125 ft e of 4th Av, 4 months 6,000

SOLES, William A., and wife to Pierre L. and Reginald Ronalds; w s of Tiffany St, 172.11 ft n of 67th St; also Park Av, e s, 51.3 ft s of 119th St, demand 4,000

STUMPF, Peter J., and wife to George Tyrrell; s s of Lyons St, 204 ft w of Fox St, 2½ years 2,750

TOMPKINS, Jennie M., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 83 Water St, 3 years 14,000

VOSS, Henry C., and wife to Cornelia Ward Hall and Salem H. Wales, trustees of the estate of John H. Hall, deceased; s s of 42d St, 141 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 19,000

VOSS, Henry C., and wife to John H. Wray; 346 East 42d St, installments. 9,000

WILSON, John, and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 31 Malden Lane, 1 year 10,000

WEED, Joseph E., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; s s of 83d St, 300 ft w of West End Av, demand 25,000

SAME to same; same property, demand... 25,633

WEIHER, William H., to the Greenwood Cemetery; w s of Brook Av, 50 ft n of 146th St, (two mortgages,) 5 years 28,000

SAME to Catharine Folz; w s of Brook Av, 50 ft n of 146th St, 1 year 1,000

SAME to same; w s of Brook Av, 75 ft n of 146th St, 1 year 1,000

KRAUS, David, to Eugene Wuesthoff; 128 and 130 East 14th St, lease, demand 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARON, Maurice, to Selig Housah $13,969

EIL, Smith, to AmBrose K. Ely 25,000

FREDEMANN, Louisa, to Augusta B. Fromm 262

GRAINGER, Mary, to Joseph Weinstein. 5,000

IRVIN, Mary M., and another, executors to August Belmont, as trustee 1

LEVI, Fredericka, to William Kerchhof and another, two mortgages 5,000

MOUNT MORRIS BANK, N. Y., to Donah A. Fritsch 4,000

MORGENTHAU, Henry, to Charles Weinberg 1

PADDOCK, Lizzie A., to the German Savings Bank, City of New York 6,000

ROSE, Hudson, Mary P., to Same 1,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Jacques Baillin 7,500

SAME to the Presbyterian Church on University Place 12,000

THE MANHATTAN REAL ESTATE Building Association to Simon Adler and others 8,350

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Mary T. Hecksher 20,022

Lis Pendens.

BATHGATE AV, 1,630 to 1,636; Catharine C. Hill against Helena Mahler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

GREENWICH ST, 275; Josephine H. Hubbard against Mary L. Housley and others, (partition.)

197TH ST, s s, 182 ft e of 9th Av, 199x100.11; Peter Donald against Frank L. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

140TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 100x99.11; The Mutual Life Insurance Company against Carrie E. Magee and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

17TH ST, e s, 24.11 ft s of 135th St, 16.7x75; Elizabeth and George Inness, Jr., executors, &c., against John M. Gulbeau and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BROOME ST, n w Square, n w corner of Front St, 16.2x62.6; Laetitia M. Myers against Adam Walker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

SPRING ST, s w corner of Mott St, 25.5x93.9x25x98.5; William A. Prentice against John G. Norris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

98TH ST, s s, 27.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 36x100.8; D. Grieme Coal Company against Rosa H. Kahn, (warrant of attachment.)

98TH ST, s s, 215 ft w of 1st Av, 60x100.11; The Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York, against Solomon Mehrbach and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

140TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 220x100; Edward F. Keating against Catherine M. Carlin, owner; Cosgrove & Simons, contractors $911

ALEXANDER AV, n w corner of 138th St, 50x100; Daniel McDougall against William H. Payne, owner; Smith & Gaylor, contractors 150

SAME PROPERTY; White & Ryan against same owner and contractors 861

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph Reeb against same owner and contractors 520

LEROY ST, 47; Marx & Jacobson against Louis Zimmermann, owner and contractor 500

111TH ST, s s, 153.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 66x100; John Cullen against Alice Davies, owner; Davies & Co., contractor 416

142D ST, s e corner of 3d Av, runs to Alexander Av, Gore Block, —x112x100, (Metropolis Theatre;) Baltimore High Grade Brick Company against Seitz & Gaylor, owners and contractors 2,947

PLEASANT AV, n w corner of 117th St, 100x119; Bohn Manufacturing Company against John D. Hines, owner; Jarvis B. Smith and White & Anderson, contractors, and Smith & Gaylor, sub-contractors 4,908

147TH ST, s e corner of Amsterdam Av, 24.11x100; same against Niels, or Nils, Hansen, owner; Jarvis B. Smith and Smith & Gaylor, contractors 800

LENOX AV and 117th St, n w corner, 100x125; same against Fred, or Frederick, Aldhouse, owner; same contractors 5,925

JENNINGS ST, s s, 126 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 52x—; Charles Martin against John Hanson, owner and contractor 30

47TH ST, 60 and 62 West; Maurice J. Engel against Hunaman Brothers, owners; E. J. Reynolds, contractor 55

45TH ST, 257 West; Robert Friedman against Louisa Fortch, owner and contractor 250

1ST AV, 398; Adolf Klein against Charles Seidler, owner; — Bergen, contractor. Heins, owner, and White & Anderson, 58

13TH ST, 125 to 131 West; the Foskett & Bishop Company against Edward Jenkins, owner and contractor 1,475

7TH AV, 276; William J. Devlin against Jacques Pacheteau, owner and contractor 3,183

PLEASANT AV, n w corner of 117th St, 95.8x119; George Spaeth against John D. Heins, owner, and White & Anderson, contractors; Smith & Gaylor, sub-contractors 705

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 915, LAWS OF 1896.

BROADWAY, 636 and 638; on George A. Fuller Company, by Jarvis B. Smith to the D. M. Nesbitt Company 2,774

48TH ST, 640 West; on Jacob D. Butler by Arthur C. Mander, to Wilson Brothers 2,500

1ST AV, s s, 50 ft n of 23d St, 25x100; on Charles Seidler, by A. J. Bergen & Co., to Joseph E. Butterworth 1,900

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 587—N. S. Swenson vs. Russell Sage, assignee, &c.—Leave granted to file brief herein on behalf of the United States.

No. 361—The Southern Pacific Railroad Company and others vs. The United States.—Argument continued and concluded by Joseph H. Choate for the railroad company, by Joseph H. Call and Assistant Attorney General Dickinson for the United States.

The day call to-day will be: Nos. 314, 415, 87, 67, and 284.

Calendars This Day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Cases in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

Matheson vs. Campbell. 16—Bolles vs. The Cutting Company. 27—Coloritype Company vs. Williams. 7—Hahn vs. Erhardt. 8—Erhardt vs. Hahn. 17—Singer Manufacturing Company vs. Schenck. 33—Ziegler vs. Kidd. 35—United States vs. Jaffray & Co. 46—United States vs. Buffalo Gas Company. 47—United States vs. Mathews. 48—Volkmann vs. Dehmhoff. 50—United States vs. Einstein, Wolff & Co. 51—Allington & Curtis Company vs. Booth. 52—Hostatter Company vs. Becker.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

131—United States vs. Tug F. U. Brown. 36—American Sugar Refining Company vs. Steamship Phoenicia. 14—McRoberts vs. Steamer Richard Peck. 192—Cornell Steamboat Company vs. Barge Mary Tryon. 193—Canada Sugar Refining Company vs. Insurance Company of North America. 197—Dunn vs. Burrell. 198—Baiz vs. Compania Transatlantica. 199—B. & F. Marine Insurance Company vs. Tug H. A. Crawford. 200—Burke vs. Mechants' Express and Transportation Company. 201—Providence Washington Insurance Company vs. same. 202—Hughes vs. Tug Thomas Purcell. 203—Newtown Creek Towing Company vs. Canalboat J. J. McCullom. 156—Doga vs. Barber. 204—Knickerbocker Steam Towing Company vs. Petroleum Shipping Company.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 2:30 P. M.

Motion Calendar—Adjourned Cases.—1—Sun Printing and Publishing Company vs. Associated Press. 2—Mitchell vs. Frankel. 3—Burns vs. Sanderson. 4—Hutchinson vs. Dickerson. 5—William Rogers Manufacturing Company vs. William A. Rogers. 6—Substantive Color Company vs. Roesingh.

Cases Noticed.—7—Park vs. New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 8—Moors vs. Corn Exchange Bank. 9—Chew vs. Sperry. 10—Van Eghen vs. Marks. 11—National Metal Company vs. City of Poughkeepsie. 12—Bruce vs. Investors' Securities Trust. 13—Dalton vs. New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. 14—United States ex rel. Morrison vs. Washington and Potomac Railroad. 15—Same vs. Georgetown and Western Railroad. 16—Same vs. George's Creek and Cumberland Railroad. 17—Same vs. Long Island Railroad. 18—National Meter Company vs. City of Poughkeepsie.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

The calendar for to-day is: Nos. 638, 643, 649, 666, 677, 685, 698, 611.

New York Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Court. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Dean vs. Leavitt. 2—Learned vs. Learned. 3—Bowery Savings Bank vs. Bidwell. 4—Styles vs. Colson. 5—Curley vs. Rose. 6—Engelke & Feiner Milling Company vs. Rose. 7—Cudahy Packing Company vs. Rose. 8—Trepagnier & Brothers vs. Rose. 9—F. A. Lambert Company vs. Rose. 10—Pfeifer vs. Rose. 11—Cornee vs. Melville. 12—Matter of Smith. 13—Johnson vs. Haskin Wood Vulcanizing Company. 14—Matter of Ricksecker. 15—Heavenrich vs. Finelite. 16—Cohen vs. Mundt. 17—Dickinson vs. Bard. 18—Bissell vs. The Mayor, &c. 19—Zemach vs. Zemach. 20—Kessler vs. Levy. 21—Gesundheit vs. Harrell. 22—Sperlip vs. Bair. 23—Rosenthal vs. Grand Lodge of the United States Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel. 24—Walton vs. Read. 25—Albert Bursch Company vs. Peyser. 26—People, &c., vs. Lester. 27—People, &c., vs. Rogan. 28—Davis vs. Guken. 29—Barbling vs. Eberle. 30—Matter of Higgins. 31—Caffé vs. Meyer. 32—People, &c., vs. Bushwick Chemical Company. 33—Farrel vs. Press Publishing Company. 34—Seyfert vs. Reinach. 35—Lesser vs. Gifuni. 36—Matter of Beckley. 37—William Marshall Paper Company vs. Hurd. 38—Matter of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Harlem River. 39—Meyer vs. Eggers. 40—Schirmer vs. Cohn. 41—Matter of the American Trading Society. 42—O'Leary vs. Stack. 43—Stubbe vs. Stubbe. 44—Wandell vs. Cunninghan. 45—Friedman vs. Tamsen. 46—Gray vs. Place. 47—Eno vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company. 48—Averell vs. Barber. 49—Gayler vs. Palmer. 50—Freeman vs. Rothschild. 51—Schroeder vs. Edler. 52—August vs. Albert. 53—Strauss vs. Leschhorn. 54—Reustle vs. Reustle. 55—Logan vs. Gebbie Publishing Company. 56—Enterprise Mining Company vs. Crawford. 57—People, &c., vs. Harlem River Bank. 58—Welles vs. Martin. 59—Seiferling vs. Betsch. 60—People, &c., vs. Berman. 61—Baynad vs. Madden. 62—Matter of Clute. 63—Martin vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. 64—Palmer vs. Palmer. 65—Ransom vs. Ransom. 66—Hutchison vs. Healy. 67—Rhoades vs. Card. 68—Matter of Hart. 69—Matter of Ongley. 70—St. Joseph's Seminary vs. Keating. 71—Ridgway vs. Stayner. 72—Daily vs. Vogt. 73—McDonnell vs. Henry Elias Brewing Company. 74—Nevins vs. Elsenstein. 75—Carroll vs. Carroll.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch)—Held in Criminal Court Building, Centre and Franklin Streets.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Lauterbach for the People.

1—Marie Barberi.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Alfred W. Thompson, Mary A. Compton, Henry A. Mott, Frederick A. Hertz, Horace Theall, John B. James, and Nancy Reiss. At 2 P. M.—Bridget Reilly and Jane Cowen.

The motion calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Chambers of the Surrogate's Court, in County Court House—Arnold, S.—Opens at 2 P. M. Contested Wills.—1186—Zafita Heyward de Rohan Chabot, (Nos. 1 and 2.)

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Part XI., Supreme Court, at 2:15 P. M.—Contested will of Honora McGrory.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at, 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Stephen A. Dutton.

Pleadings.—1—George Beers and Edward Hansen. 2—Rose Colbert. 3—William E. Lovett. 4—Carmela Gorata and Felippo Livote. 5—John D. Marvin. 6—Patrick O'Connell. 7—Charles H. Knoche. 8—Henry Adams, Edward Brown, and Richard Miller. 9—Charles E. Batson. 10—William G. Wood. 11—Edwin Wall. 12—John Doyle and John Gormley. 13—Nelson Pitts. 14—Morris Furman and Leo Friedman. 15—David Cohen. 16—Edward Gallagher. 17—Edward Atkinson. 18—Albert Edwards. 19—William J. Dowling. 20—Kate Brown. 21—William F. Dougherty. 22—John Becht. 23—James Sorahan. 24—Emil Senor. 25—Frederick Oetting. 26—Louis Meryasch. 27—Patrick McKenna. 28—Ernest Getty. 29—Jeremiah Foley. 30—Leopold Herschkowitz. 31—David Barkowitz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Matter of Arnold—John H. Rogan. Marx vs. Graham—Charles Don